The Sydney Morning Herald.

Price Threepence.—£3 Per Annum.] VOL. XXXII. SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1852. No. 4591 | CASH TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS. For one inch and under, 2s.; and 1s. for every additional inch for each insertion

STEAM TO MELBOURNE AND LAUNCESTON.
Calling at Eden, Twofold Bay.

THE Steam-ship SHAMROCK, G. Gilmore, commander, will be dispatched for the above ports on TUESDAY, the 3rd February, at 3 p.m.
JAS. PATERSON, Manager.
A.S.N. Co.'s Wharf.
N.B.—*Goods in bond will require to be alongside on Saturday*, 31st January. No goods for shipment by the Shamrock will be received until Saturday at 9 a.m. 1713

FOR MORPETH (HUNTER RIVER).
(Calling at Newcastle and Raymond Terrace).

THE HAZARD, detained till This Day by inclement weather.
Apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 2564

FOR RICHMOND RIVER.

THE EBENEZER, 100 tons burthen, is now loading for the above, and will sail on the 3rd proximo. For freight or passage apply to JAMES COOK.
January 30 2492

FOR PORT MACQUARIE.

THE ELIZABETH COHEN, Easton, master, having been detained in consequence of the inclemency of the weather, will positively leave the Union Wharf on Monday, the 2nd February. For freight or passage apply on board; or, to MR. HENRY COHEN, Hunter-street.
2481

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE SCHOONER HARP, J. Sommerville, master, will sail This Day, the 31st instant. For freight or passage apply to the Master; on board, or to W. U. HARRIS, Agent.
2321 Flour Company's Wharf.

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE BRIG JACK, John Murphy, master, will sail on Monday, the 2nd February. For freight or passage apply to the master; on board, or to W. U. HARRIS, Agent, Flour Company's Wharf.
2321

FOR MORETON BAY.

THE fine SCHOONER GIPSY, 60 tons burthen, Edward Archdeacon, master, will positively sail This Evening (wind and weather permitting). Has room for ten tons freight, for terms of which, or passage, apply on board, or to HENRY CLARKE, Union Wharf.
2560

FOR WIDE BAY.

THE Brigantine LIBERTY, 80 tons, Johnson, master, detained by inclement weather till Monday. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf, (foot of Market-street). 2562

FOR WIDE BAY.

THE BRIGANTINE CHRISTOPHER GEORGE, 50 tons, Sugden, master, detained by inclement weather till Monday. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street). 2564

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE first-class brig WANDERER, Lacey, commander, will clear This Day, and positively go to sea to-morrow morning.
For passage only, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office,
2551 489, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE.

THE fast sailing brigantine J. LOVETT, Thomas Rees, commander, is now at Lamb and Parbury's Wharf taking in a portion of her cargo; and will be at the Flour Company's Wharf to fill up on Monday morning.
For freight or passage apply on board; or E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office,
2538 489, George-street.

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE first-class brigantine EAGLE, 200 tons burthen, and warranted to go direct to the wharf without lightening, is now loading. Shippers are requested to engage freight at once; and as only 10 passengers can be taken, early application is necessary, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or, to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office,
2528 489, George-street.

FOR GEELONG DIRECT.
For Passage only.

THE first-class fast-sailing brigantine MARY JANE, D. Gourlay, commander, will go to sea on Tuesday. For passage only, apply to E. M. SAYERS, Port Phillip Packet Office,
2540 489, George-street.

PHŒBE, FOR MELBOURNE.

DETAINED by the southerly wind, although cleared at the Customs and ready for sea, has two cabins still vacant.
Apply immediately on board, off the Flour Company's Wharf; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
2575 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

BARQUE COMMODORE, FOR MELBOURNE.

NO goods or passengers can be received after Two o'clock This Day, as she clears out on Monday morning.
Apply on board, at the Circular Wharf; to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 2573

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE splendid English-built A1 schooner JAMES GIBSON, Captain Wilson, 134 tons register, will have quick despatch. For freight or passage, having superior accommodation for passengers, both in the cabin and steerage, apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf, or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 1876

FIRST VESSEL FOR MELBOURNE.
THE FINE SCHOONER ADVENTURE.

CABIN passengers are informed that this vessel proceeds to sea To-morrow, (Sunday) morning. Four cabin passengers will be taken at reduced rates. Beds, bedding, wines, ales, &c., provided.
Apply to Captain David Broadfoot, on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
2576 Packet Office, 470, George-street.

PHANTOM FOR MELBOURNE.

DETAINED by the southerly winds, although ready for sea; has room for two cabin passengers.
Apply immediately, on board, off the Circular Wharf; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER.
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 2574

FOR MELBOURNE,
BRIGANTINE TWINS.

PASSENGERS to pay the balance of their passage money This Day, at Noon, or their berths will be re-let. Shippers will please complete their shipments if the weather permit.
JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street.) 2560

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.

THE A1 splendid brig FORTUNE will be ready to receive cargo on Monday next, and will meet with quick despatch. For freight or passage apply to JOHN MORRIS, Agent.
Albion Wharf (foot of Market-street) 2561

FOR THE VICTORIA GOLD FIELDS DIRECT.

THE well-known A1 clipper brig CHRISTINA, H. R. Nealds, commander, having most of her cargo engaged, will sail positively on Wednesday, 4th February.
For freight or passage (having superior accommodation) apply to the Master, on board, at the Bon Accord Wharf. 2527

FOR MELBOURNE DIRECT.
For Passengers Only.

THE splendid packet Thomas and Henry, 234 tons register, George Bennett, commander, having just returned from Melbourne, is under engagement to return thither with immediate despatch.
Her beautiful and spacious accommodations, both cabin and steerage, are too well known to require comment; beds, bedding, &c., are provided on board for the convenience of cabin passengers.
For passage only apply on board, at the Flour Company's Wharf; or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
2292 Packet Office, 470 George-street.

FOR AUCKLAND DIRECT.

THE clipper-schooner ILIOMAMA, will receive freight until Saturday, the 31st instant, for which, or passage, apply to SMITH, CAMPBELL, AND CO.,
2271 Spring-street.

SHIP LAVINIA FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
To sail 20th February.

THIS vessel will be despatched in 14 days after arrival from Newcastle.
THORNTON AND CHURCH,
2396 Agents.

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
VIA HONOLULU.
First Vessel.

THE fine new clipper Barque SPEED, A1, 350 tons register, Thomas J. Cannel, commander, will sail on Friday, the 6th February.
The sailing qualities of this fine new vessel are too well known to require comment. She is now being fitted up for steerage passengers, who are invited at once to inspect the lofty and spacious 'tween decks.
For freight or passage, apply on board, off Moore's Wharf, to F. W. CLARKE, Jamison-street, Or to SHEPPARD AND ALGER,
Packet Office, 470, George-street. 1383

NOTICE TO PASSENGERS.
Per Gulnare, to San Francisco.

BALANCES of passage-money required to be paid on or before Saturday, the 31st instant, and berths selected.
THORNTON AND CHURCH, Agents. 2395

FOR SAN FRANCISCO,
Via Honolulu.

THE splendid A1 ship HARMONY, 800 tons burthen.
This well-known ship will be placed under command of an old and experienced navigator, will be fitted most comfortably, allowing to each passenger abundance of room and ventilation, and to families plenty of space, to be fitted as they may desire; the best provisions of all descriptions will be guaranteed, and every other arrangement that can conduce to the comforts of the passengers on the voyage will be made; she will have great despatch, as a number of passengers have already engaged, and she will return to Sydney as quickly as possible from San Francisco.
For freight or passage apply to F. MITCHELL AND CO., George-street.
Or, to
1447 THORNTON AND CHURCH.

FOR BATAVIA.

THE first class Ship MARY CATHERINE, 386 tons, Charles Brockman, commander, will sail early in February next.
For Freight or passage apply to AUGUSTUS DREUTLER, KIRCHNER AND CO.
2160 Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine A1 river-built Ship ST. VINCENT, 500 tons, John Young, Commander, has the bulk of her cargo engaged. For freight or passage apply to the undersigned.
LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.; or to BROWN AND CO.
Sydney, January 6. 460

FOR LONDON.
FOR GOLD ONLY.

THE A 1 Ship WANDSWORTH, 1000 tons, will sail on Wednesday next. Gold shippers are requested to arrange as early as possible.
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER, Agents.
Has room for two or three cabin and intermediate passengers, if immediate application is made. 2593

BARQUE HAMLET, FOR LONDON.

FOR cabin and steerage passengers, having excellent accommodations, and has always made the passage home in 100 days.
Apply to Captain Wilson, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; or
620 CAMPBELL AND CO.

GOLD AND WOOL
FOR LONDON.
To sail 10th February.

THE BLACKWALL, J. N. Thorne, Commander, has room for a few steerage passengers. Apply to the Captain, on board, at Circular Quay; to DONALDSON AND CO., or to
1599 LYALL, SCOTT, AND CO.

FOR LONDON.

THE first-class ship NARWHAL, 380 tons register, E. Baker, commander, having received positive instructions to proceed home without delay, the 21st February has been fixed upon as the day for her departure.
To complete her lading Oil or Tallow only is required, and will be taken at a moderate rate of freight.
EDWARD N. BURGESS,
2138 20, Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON.

THE fine A1 ship EMPEROR, 753 tons, T. F. Liddle, commander, having all her dead weight on board, will sail on or about the 1st proximo. For light freight or passage apply to the Captain, on board, at the Circular Wharf; or to
1473 JAMIESON, ORR, AND CO.

FOR LONDON,

THE SHIP GENERAL HEWITT, 1000 tons burthen, will positively complete her loading in all this month.
For freight of a limited quantity of wool only, and for passage, having three cabins disengaged, apply to the commander, on board, at the Circular Wharf; to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.; or to SWAIN, WEBBS, AND CO.
N.B.—A Surgeon required. 1466

FOR LONDON WITH DESPATCH.

THE clipper barque NERBUDDA, A1 for 12 years at Lloyds, J. Main, commander, is receiving her wool on board at Moore's Wharf, and will sail about the 1st March. For freight or passage apply to the Captain on board; or to EDWARD N. BURGESS,
1778 20, Macquarie-place.

FOR LONDON.
To sail first week in March.

THE well-known regular trader, first-class frigate-built ship ST. GEORGE, 663 tons, O.M., J. Jones, commander.
For freight or passage apply to the Commander, on board, at Campbell's Wharf; to YOUNG AND CO.; or, MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.
13087

FOR LONDON.

THE well-known A1 ship JOHNSTONE, T. B. Harrison, commander.
For freight or passage, having excellent accommodations, apply to the commander on board, at the Circular Quay; or to MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND Co.
January 17. 816

FOR LONDON.
FOR GOLD ONLY.

THE A1 Clipper barque REGINA, will sail on Wednesday next. Shippers of gold are requested to complete their shipments as soon as possible.
GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
2594 Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL DIRECT.

THE new A 1 clipper barque CARTHAGENA, 412 tons register, Edward Jones, commander.
This vessel is now only on her second voyage, has nearly all her cargo engaged, and will have quick despatch. Apply to GILCHRIST AND ALEXANDER,
2155 Lyons Buildings, George-street.

WANTED TO CHARTER,—A vessel to carry 100 tons of coals from Newcastle to Port Phillip.
Also, a vessel to carry 150 or 200 tons of coals from Sydney or Newcastle to Port Fairy.
Apply to
2352 SMITH, BROTHERS, AND CO.

FOR PRIVATE SALE.

THE first-class clipper barque HELEN S. PAGE, 225 tons register, coppered and copper fastened, well found in stores, and can be sent to sea at once without expense.
For terms and further particulars apply to JOHN G. COHEN, Auctioneer,
1563 400, George-street.

FOR SALE.

THE first-class clipper brig BROTHERS, 200 tons register, coppered and copper fastened.
This powerful Brig is particularly well adapted for a Packet to run between the Colonies, being a superior built vessel, carries 250 tons at a light draft of water, has accommodation for 50 passengers, a full and perfect inventory, and could be sent to sea at once without expense. The attention of persons desirous of having a smart craft is directed to the above vessel.
For terms and further particulars apply to
2540 J. RICKARDS, Pitt-street

VESSEL WANTED.

REQUIRED, a smart vessel suitable for the Island trade. Burthen from 100 to 160 tons, with light draft of water. Apply by letter, to RICHARD HILL, Bent street, stating terms. 2393

MR. CHARLES COOK has been appointed Shipping Reporter to the *Sydney Morning Herald.*

SYDNEY EXCHANGE COMPANY.

MORE than one-half of the Capital Stock having been subscribed, the First General Meeting of the Shareholders of the Sydney Exchange Company, for putting the Act of Incorporation in execution, will be held in the Temporary Exchange Rooms, George-street, Sydney, on Friday, the 20th day of February next, at 12 o'clock, at which meeting the first Directors will be elected, as prescribed in the Act of Incorporation.
W. RANKIN SCOTT,
FRED. EBSWORTH.
JOSEPH S. WILLIS.
January 29. 2056

THE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
Capital, Two Millions, in 100,000 Shares of £20 each.
Sydney Agency.
Agents—Messrs. Smith, Croft, and Co.
Surveyor—John Bibb, Esq.

The Agents beg to announce that they are prepared to receive proposals for Fire Insurance. The large capital of the Company, and the number and influence of its proprietors, enable it to rank with the most eligible offices in the United Kingdom, with respect to the advantages offered to the public.
Persons assured by this Company are not subject to any calls or covenants to make good losses which may happen to themselves or others, nor do they depend upon an *uncertain fund or contribution*, the Capital Stock of this Company being an unquestionable security to the assured in cases of loss or damage by fire.
The Agents are in possession of full powers from the Directors of the Company to affix the names of any three of them to each Policy of Insurance, which will thus be in every way as binding and valid as if granted at the head office of the Company.
The Agents are also fully empowered to adjust, arrange, and pay all losses arising under Policies of Insurance.

SCALE OF PREMIUMS FOR SYDNEY.

FIRST CLASS RISKS.	Per cent. per Annum. s. d.
Buildings constructed of brick or Stone, according to the Building Act, covered with slate, tile, or metal, and detached or separated, so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other buildings	5 0
Buildings constructed and covered as above, but joined to other buildings, not being of a hazardous nature, and not of inferior construction	7 6
Buildings constructed as above, but adjoining to shingled or other buildings of inferior construction	10 0
If hazardous goods be deposited in any of the above-named buildings, 2s. 6d. per cent. per annum extra to be charged.	
SECOND CLASS RISKS.	
Buildings constructed of brick or stone, according to the Building Act, and covered with shingles but detached or separated so as not to be affected by their contiguity to any other buildings	10 0
Buildings constructed and covered as above, but joined to others of a similar or not inferior construction	12 6
If hazardous goods be deposited in any of the buildings named in this class, 2s. 6d. per cent. per annum to be charged extra.	
THIRD CLASS RISKS.	
Buildings of stud-work or brick-nogged and covered with slate, tile, or metal, but separated by a proper space from, so as not to be affected by any other building	17 6
Buildings constructed as above, but joined to other buildings of a superior class, with proper party walls between	20 0

1550 SMITH, CROFT, AND CO.

SYDNEY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Chairman, T. W. Smart, Esq.,
Deputy Chairman, Charles Kemp, Esq.
Directors
Thomas Agars, Esq. | R. M. Robey, Esq.
Thos. Holt, jun., Esq. | W. R. Scott, Esq.
Surveyor, James Hume, Esq.
Secretary, George King, Esq.

The Directors of the Sydney Fire Insurance Company call the attention of the public to the following reduced Scale of their Rates of Premium:—
Section A.—Slated buildings, 6s. to 12s. per cent.
Section B.—Shingled buildings, 8s. to 18s. per cent.
Section C.—Weather-boarded buildings, 15s. to 30s. per cent.
FIFTY PER CENT. of the Premium will be returned on the renewal, for twelve months, on all yearly policies, so that the actual cost of Insurance will be ONE-HALF only of the above rates.
This Company is established upon the principles of the Saxe Gotha Company, which is one of the leading and the most popular Fire Insurance Company in Germany, and which established, on the occasion of the great fire in Hamburg, the soundness of its principles.—The Saxe Gotha Company then paid *all losses in full* without inconvenience to its members, whereas many Joint Stock Companies, with *apparently large capitals, had to compound.*
All parties desirous of insuring in this Company may satisfy themselves by previous inspection of the register book as to the ability of members to make good the amount of their respective contributions, an advantage which they do not possess with regard to an absent unknown proprietary.
Application for Insurance to be made to the Secretary, at the office of the Company, No. 397, Pitt-street.
GEORGE KING, Secretary.
☞ N.B.—In case of fire, parties are requested to give notice to Mr. T. J. Bown, Engineer, No. 386, George-street, Superintendent of the Fire Brigade, in whose premises the engine is kept. 5897

SYDNEY RAILWAY COMPANY.

RAILWAY DIVIDEND.—Interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, having been received from the Colonial Treasury, for the half-year ended on the 31st December last, is now payable at this Office to those Shareholders who have paid up not less than £1 per share of their subscribed capital, and who are not in arrear for any call already made.
Shareholders resident in the country may obtain their interest through Agents in Sydney, if duly authorised in writing to sign acquittances on their behalf.
CHARLES COWPER, Managing Director.
Railway Office, January 20. 1769

AUSTRALASIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.
INCORPORATED BY ACT OF COUNCIL.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Dividend of 5 per cent. for the Half-year, ending 31st December, 1851, has been declared on the Capital Stock of the Company, and will be payable to the proprietors on and after Monday, the 2nd February next.
JAMES PATERSON, Manager.
A.S.N. Co.'s Offices, Sydney, January 30. 2617

BATHURST BOILING DOWN.

THE undersigned having purchased the above, are prepared to receive Stock *immediately*, the premises having undergone a thorough repair, and are now in first-rate working order.
The tallow prepared at this establishment has always held a high position in the Sydney market, and the present proprietors are resolved that its character shall be fully maintained.
A gentleman of practical knowledge is engaged to superintend the works, who will reside on the premises.
The charges for boiling are—
Sheep (8d.) eight-pence per head
Cattle (7s.) seven shillings ditto.
Gentlemen having stock to boil will please forward their communications to Croaker, Brothers, at the Office of
MESSRS. ASHE AND CROAKER, Commission Agents, Bathurst.
CROAKER, BROTHERS.
January 26. 219

MALCOM'S ROYAL AUSTRALIAN CIRCUS,
York Street.
Great Success, and Crowded Houses!
THIS EVENING, January 31.

The evening's entertainments will commence with Mr. Clark's Aerial Evolutions on the Corde Roide. Clown to the Arena, Mr. Williams.
After which, Master Melville will amuse the audience in an Act of Equestrianism, as THE FLYING ZEPHYR.
To be succeeded by the monarch horseman, Signor Cardoza, in a daring Act of Horsemanship, as the GEM OF OPHIR!
To be succeeded by Miss Griffiths, the celebrated Equestrienne, in a graceful Act of Equestrianism entitled THE WATER NYMPH! Introducing a wild Wreath Dance on Horseback.
After which the renowned British horseman, Mr. ASHTON, will appear in a daring bare-backed Act of Equestrianism, on a bare-backed courser, introducing some extraordinary feats of VAULTING OVER BARS! Horse at full speed.
An intermission.
Part second will commence with the OLYMPIAN YOUTHS, going through their Athletic and Gymnastic Exercises.
To be followed by Mrs. Ashton in a graceful Act of Equestrianism, entitled THE YOUNG MAY MOON!
Master Griffiths will then make his entree in the Arena, as THE LITTLE HUNTER! Leaping various objects.
After which, Signor Cardoza and Miss Griffiths will appear in a double Act of Equestrianism, entitled THE HIGHLAND LAD AND LOWLAND LASSIE.
The renowned British horseman Mr. Ashton will then make his entree in a daring Act of Horsemanship, as HARRY HALYARD IN A STORM.
The whole to conclude with SIR GILPIN CABBAGE'S RIDE TO EDMONTON. Sir Gilpin Cabbage, Mr. Williams; Jerry, his man of all work, Mr. Raymond; Ostlers, Master Munro and Mr. Green: Mrs. Gilpin Cabbage, Mr. Green.
Dress Circle, 3s; Side Boxes, 2s; Pit, 1s. Carriages in attendance at the Hotel at ten o'clock.
Riding School open every day. 2584

VENETIAN CASINO,
At the Royal Hotel every Tuesday Evening.

MR. EMANUEL wishes to inform the public, that his above fashionable entertainment (so universal throughout Europe), will take place every Tuesday Evening, at the Royal Hotel, weather permitting. Doors open at eight o'clock; Dancing will commence at half-past.
Admission, One Shilling. 2550

NEW SONG—LONDON PUBLICATION.

A YOUNG LADY'S NO'S, by the author of Will you Love me then as now; the Rich Man's Bride, &c., &c. Price, 2s.
This arch and pleasing Ballad, just introduced, most successfully, by Miss Poole, is likely to become one of the most popular songs of the day; both words and music possess that point which will insure effect.—Illustrated London News, September 13, 1851.
The above delightful Song may be had at A. Emanuel's, Australian Pianoforte and Music Repository, 6, Hunter-street, Sydney.
2396

Colonial Secretary's Office,
Sydney, 24th December, 1851.
TRANSFERABLE AND REMITTABLE LAND AND IMMIGRATION DEBENTURES.

SEALED Tenders will be received at this Office, until noon of Tuesday, the third of February next, from persons desirous of advancing the whole or any portion of the Sum of Thirty thousand four hundred Pounds on the following security, and subject to the undermentioned terms and conditions, viz:—
(1.) Each Tender must be for an even sum of hundreds of pounds, and must be endorsed "Tender for Debentures."
(2.) If the Tender be accepted, Land and Immigration Debentures for £100 each secured, upon the Territorial Revenue of New South Wales will be issued for the sum advanced, and will bear interest at the rate of 3½d. per diem, or £4 18s. 10½d. per £100 per annum, payable half-yearly, on the 1st January, and first of July.
(3.) They will be receivable as cash at any time for the purchase of Crown Lands in this Colony, or for any other payment due on account of the Territorial Revenue within the same.
(4.) The principal will not otherwise be payable for a period of less than one year from the date of the Debenture, but it will be redeemable at par at any time thereafter at the option of the Government, but not of the holder, on three months' notice to that effect being given in the *New South Wales* or *London Gazette*, according as the same may be payable in the Colony or in England.
(5.) The principal will also be redeemable at par, at the option of the holder for the time being, after the expiration of five years from the date of the Debenture, on his giving three months' notice to that effect to the Colonial Agent General, in London, or the Colonial Treasurer, in Sydney, as the case may be.
(6.) At the expiration of the three months' notice given either by the Government or the holder, the interest on the Debenture to which such notice shall apply, will cease and determine.
(7.) The principal and interest of each Debenture will be payable at the option of the holder for the time being, either in Sydney or London; any change which it may be desired to make in this respect, being previously registered at the Colonial Treasury, in Sydney, and in the office of the Colonial Agent General, in London; and endorsed upon the Debenture, which must be presented accordingly at both these offices for that purpose.
(8.) Whenever a Debenture may be made payable in London, a duplicate thereof will be transmitted by the Colonial Treasurer to the Colonial Agent General, by such opportunity as the holder may desire, in order that the same may be available on proof of the loss of the original.
(9.) The Debentures will be transferable if made out in blank, in the same manner as Exchequer Bills; but if made payable to any individual or firm, then by endorsement as in the case of Bills of Exchange.
(10.) Any number of Debentures will, for the convenience of the holders, be consolidated into one or more of the aggregate amount, on application at the Colonial Treasury, provided that such consolidated Debentures shall be issued for even sums of £500 or £1000 only.
(11.) The amount tendered, if accepted, will be received either in cash, or in Treasury or Bank Bills. The tenders must, of course, express the intended mode of payment, and if, in Bills, at what rate of exchange.
By His Excellency's Command,
2553 E. DEAS THOMSON.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH EXTENSION AND MISSION SOCIETY.

A PUBLIC Meeting of the above Society, for the transaction of general business, will be held in St. Andrew's Scots Church, Bathurst-street, on Tuesday, the 3rd February, at seven o'clock p.m., the very Rev. the Moderator in the chair.
The Ministers who have lately visited the gold fields, and others from the interior, have consented to address the meeting. The public generally and the friends of the Society are respectfully invited to attend.
JAMES COUTTS,
2585 Moderator.

EDMONTON HOUSE ACADEMY, late Belle Vue Hall, Kent-street, conducted by Mr. M. H. Solomon. Required for the above Academy, a gentleman competent to teach Greek, Latin, French, and Mathematics. 5265

COACH FROM SOFALA TO SYDNEY.

MESSRS. MORGAN AND WHITE beg to inform the public of [illegible] and Sydney, that they intend starting [illegible] Monday morning, 5th January, at [illegible] o'clock a.m., from the Spread Eagle [illegible] Four Horse Coach, which will [illegible] at One o'clock p.m., arriving back in Bathurst at Seven o'clock p.m.
Terms as usual.
Their four horse-coach from Bathurst to Sydney starts three times per week. Passengers by this coach will be guaranteed their expenses in case of disappointment.
From the well known celebrity of Mr. White as driver of Mr. Rotton's Sydney mail for a number of years, Messrs. M. and W. have reason to believe that their exertions in their present undertaking will receive the support of a discerning public.
The utmost attention will be paid to the comfort of passengers and to the care of their luggage. 5162

J. LEECH,
Carver, Gilder, Looking-Glass, and Picture Frame Manufacturer,
339, *Pitt-street, next to H. C. Jervis' Engraving Office.*

J. L., in calling the attention of the public of Sydney, &c., begs to inform them of his having just arrived from England with a choice selection of the most fashionable patterns and ornaments for decorating frames, cornices, &c., and being himself a practical workman, is enabled to execute any of the above branches in a style not to be surpassed, if equalled, in any of the Australian colonies.
N. B.—A vacancy for a respectable lad as apprentice to the Gilding. 2611

SODA WATER, LEMONADE, AND CORDIALS.

W. G. HENFREY begs to inform his friends and the public generally, that he is not the party alluded to by Mr. G. Evans, in his advertisement respecting having made use of his name in order to induce parties who were Mr. Evans' customers to deal with.
He furthermore begs to say that he disclaims any underhanded or false representations to bolster up his trade, as he is able to make one upon his own merit, without making use of other maker's names.
W. G. H. begs again to thank his old and new friends for their flattering support, and also informs them that he will continue to manufacture all his articles as he has hitherto done, which has obtained for them such unbounded celebrity. 2382

FUNERALS.—J. HILL, in tendering his best thanks for the liberal patronage he has received, and being determined to merit a continuance of the same, begs to intimate to the public generally that he will in future perform Funerals from One Pound upwards, and to the really necessitous his charges will be merely nominal, without regard to profit.
JOHN HILL, Jun.,
2670 Undertaker, King-street.

TO Persons Shipping to Port Phillip.
A lot of about sixty pairs of WELLINGTON BOOTS, at
2597 M. BIRNSTINGL'S.

AMERICAN GOODS, ex Nightingale, &c.
Cane seat chairs, 54s. per one dozen cases
Wood seat ditto, 64s. per one dozen ditto
Painted buckets, 20s. per dozen
Ditto, in nests of four, 7s. 6d.
Ditto tubs, in nests of eight, 27s. 6d.
Covered buckets in nests of three, 7s. 6d.
Spice boxes
Barrel covers, 8s. per dozen
Corn brooms, 16s. ditto (best wire fastened)
Clocks, brass works, in cases of six, 25s. each
Clothes pegs, 13s. 6d. for case of six gross
SAMUEL HEBBLEWHITE,
2370 Opposite Police Office, York-street.

FOR SALE—
Tin plates
Lynden's falling axes and tomahawks
Foster's spades
Bullock chains
Rifles, blunderbusses, and copper powder flasks
Handsaws, pit and cross-cut saws
Anvils, vyces
Wheat and coffee mills
Ewbank's nails, &c., &c.
Hurdle nails
Beads.
2378 GEORGE THORNE AND CO.

COMBS! LAVENDER WATER! SCENTS VARIOUS!—Just received,
1 Case of combs, small tooth and back, of various qualities; also, a few drinking horns
3 Ditto lavender water, superior
1 Ditto assorted scents
1 Ditto extract of roses
1 Ditto wax vestas; these are of a superior quality, and the boxes most beautifully got up. In this case are some wax taper candlesticks, with vestas complete
1 Ditto Cologne, superior
1 Ditto ditto, warranted extra strength
1 Ditto Chinese vases, very handsome
1 Ditto superior writing desks and work-boxes; writing desks, from 10s. 6d.; work-boxes, from 2s. 3d.
1 Ditto accordeons and flutinas
Also on hand,
Goggles for the Gold Diggers
Copy-books
Hair, nail, and tooth brushes
Jewsharps, round mirrors
China ornaments
Jewellery, a large assortment
All kinds of beads
Baskets, a great assortment
And an immense variety of all kinds of toys and fancy articles.
Wholesale buyers are invited to inspect the same.
GEORGE JOHN CROUCH,
Importer and Manufacturer, opposite the Old Burial Ground, 338, George-street. 2610

TARTARIC ACID.

THREE-QUARTERS of a Ton, just landed, in prime condition, in small casks, on sale at
BEAMES AND KEELE'S,
2609 Hunter-street.

TO GOLD DIGGERS, PRIVATE FAMILIES, AND OTHERS.

ON SALE by the Undersigned—
Real West India Rum, 7s. per gallon
Brandy, 11s. 6d.; best Hollands Gin, 20s. per case
Draught Port Wine, 4s. per gallon
Superior Sherry, 3s. per ditto
Excellent Port and Sherry, 14s. per dozen
Pale India Ale, 8s. 3d. per dozen, &c., &c.,
FOR CASH ONLY.
☞ Forwarded to any part of the City free of expense.
LUCAS AND BAILEY,
York-street, Sydney,
One door from the Centenary Chapel.
January 30. 2588

TO DEALERS, COUNTRY STOREKEEPERS AND OTHERS.

THE undersigned beg to announce that they have on hand large and well assorted stocks of Drapery, Slops, Grocery, Stationery, Glass, and Earthenware, which they will sell at a considerable reduction on former rates.
Gold taken in payment, and one shilling an ounce allowed more than the highest market value.
WOODS AND MEEHAN,
Dublin House,
2614 455, George-street.

[illegible] ESTATE AGENCY
[illegible] 419, George-street.
[illegible] overlooking Bay, good sitting [illegible] rooms, to let furnished; board if required.
Board and Lodging at Illawarra, well suited for invalids, being near the sea.
Accommodation in a first-rate family, in fine house and good grounds, good shooting and fishing.

TO LET.
Parramatta Road, 13 rooms, and good grounds
Surry Hills, Bourke-street, 4 rooms
Redfern, 6 rooms, paddock
Old South Head Road, shop and 3 rooms
George-street, good first floor offices
Surry Hills, 5 rooms and kitchen
North Shore—A house and 50 acres of land
Ditto, A cottage and ditto
Parramatta Road—A large house, garden, and vinery
King-street East—A room and good store
Cook's River—About 45 acres of good land.
George-street, first floor offices, in a very desirable situation
Redfern—House, 6 rooms, garden, and well of good water.
Bagshot Park, situated on the Balmain Road, 2 miles drive from Sydney, containing two sitting rooms, two bed rooms, detached kitchen, yard, and good well, 10 to 12 acres of land.
Woolloomooloo, furnished house, containing 8 rooms.
Jamison-street, excellent offices, on ground floor, a few doors from George-street.
Parramatta, a good 4 roomed house, detached kitchen, and yard, within sight of steam-boat

FOR SALE.
A fine frontage for building, with good depth, overlooking Bay at back, in the best part of South Head Road.
Parramatta River—A stone-built house, 7 rooms, detached kitchen, yard, well, stabling, &c., 5 acres vineyard, orchard, and garden, about 45 acres of land.
Redfern—9 rooms and kitchen
Pyrmont—2 stone cottages, each 6 rooms, kitchen, and oven
Woolloomooloo—House, 6 rooms, garden, yard, and out-buildings
Parramatta River—260 acres of good land
Drayton—House, 13 rooms, and good grounds
Parramatta Road.—A fine mansion, with shrubbery, garden, vineyard, &c.
North Shore.—A complete mansion, with good outhouses, grounds, &c. A freehold house and building allotments, adjoining.
Tucban Creek—A house and good grounds, about 7 miles from Sydney
North Shore, Neutral Bay—A good house and large grounds
Old South Head Road—4 good houses, and a large building allotment adjoining.

FURNISHED OR UNFURNISHED APARTMENTS.
Elizabeth-street, Hunter-street, Strawberry Hill, Cumberland-street, Pitt-street, William-street, Woolloomooloo-street, &c.
Apply to
HENRY WOOLLEY,
419, George-street.

WANTED,
To borrow, on mortgage, about £500, on country security (first-rate).
To borrow, about £150, on Sydney property (immediate).
To purchase, a good house, containing four rooms and kitchen.
To rent, a six-roomed house, near the Race Course, or at Rushcutter's Bay.
To rent, for a term of years, a good wharf.
Wanted to Rent or Purchase, a 6 or 8 roomed house, in vicinity of Domain.
A 4 or 5 roomed house in respectable situation within ten minutes' walk of Post Office

Henry Woolley has a Registry Book, for the convenience of the public, to enter houses, farms, &c., for sale or to let, without any charge for registering.
HOUSE and LAND proprietors wishing to sell may hear of purchasers.
RENTS collected, and all kinds of agency business attended to with great care and punctuality.
WANTED, a steady man as Porter, used to a horse and van. 2554

TO BE SOLD, for cash, a large quantity of Tin-plate Workers' tools, together with machines to do many kinds of work; also, a six-ton Boat, a sixteen feet Family Boat, and a twelve feet Boat, all new and good. Enquire of William Thorburn, Tin-plate Worker, Pyrmont, Sydney. 2551

RIFLE to be SOLD—A handsome and superior double-barrelled German Rifle, with case and fittings complete, the property of the late Lieutenant Masters. To be seen at Messrs. Kern and Mauer's, Hunter-street.
2544

AMERICAN GOODS.

THE remainder of the Cargo ex Nightingale, from Boston, viz.:—
Negrohead and Cavendish tobacco—8, 16, 18, and 32s., superior quality
Snuff
700 Barrels flour, first quality, the celebrated "Haxall" brand
Butter
Mess pork
Mess beef
Raisins
Pickles
Lemon Syrup
Butter water, sugar, and soda crackers
Adamantine candles
Hops, 1st sort, growth 1851, choice quality
Ash oars
Bright varnish
Black varnish
Pitch
Rosin
Dried apples
For sale by
S. WILKINSON, Jun.,
2604 Macquarie-place.

TO GOLD DIGGERS AND OTHERS.

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—
Superior iron bound cradles
Cornish miners picks
Gold ditto ditto
Best steeled crowbars, of sizes
A large assortment of spades and shovels
Quarry mauls and stone wedges
Stone hammers
Zinc buckets with iron bails
Prospecting pans, tin and zinc
Socket handle boilers, tin and zinc
Oval and round tin dishes
Quart and pint pots
Camp kettles, of all sizes
American buckets and best flour boxes
Dray covers and canvas
With every other necessary suitable for a complete outfit for the Diggings.
Also,
A few "Perks" patent folding camp stretchers, really a portable and useful article.
T. WOOLLEY,
430 and 432, George-street.
Iron Yard, King-street. 2625

ON SALE—INVOICES of Kincaid and Wyatt's Oilman's Stores, consisting of—
Pickles, quarts and pints
Mustard, pounds and half-pounds
Salad oil, pints and half-pints
Capers, half and quarter-pints
Sardines, anchovies
Bloater, anchovy, and other pastes
Yarmouth bloaters, in tins
Curry powder, white wine vinegar, in quarts
Bottled fruits, raspberry vinegar, &c., &c.
Also,
Pott's best London vinegar, in quarter-casks
Split peas, in small barrels
E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
2642 450, George-street.

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MANILA IN 1851.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

We have on several occasions in this journal, of late years, adverted to those subjects of general interest which have transpired in this interesting portion of the East Indies. The growing trade which is being carried on between the people of the Australias and those of the Philippine Islands, and our improved social condition emanating therefrom, demand from our hands, as public journalists, in a political and social light, a clear and concise view of the manners, habits, and customs of a people who supply us to a great extent with one of the greatest luxuries which, happily, are the lot of all the Australians. We refer to the article of sugar. And in reference to the Government of the Philippine Islands, if in these articles we appear to have dealt with it at some length, and perhaps somewhat freely, it is not because we claim any right to interfere in these matters. So long as the Spanish Indian Government treat us in that liberal and friendly spirit, which the improved and peaceful notions of the age justify us in expecting—so long can they calculate on a return thereof; and in regard to the internal administration of her Indian colonies, further than is generally accorded to the public press, we offer no dogmatic opinions, preferring that our readers should form their own conclusions.

But the subject of newspaper criticism on foreign governments has long since been settled, as well by popular opinion, which regards all mankind as one family, as by the leading journal of the world, the *Times*, which has a correspondent in almost every civilized court and city; and why should not your highly respectable and ably conducted journal, the leading paper of the southern hemisphere, faithfully record the virtues and frailties of the governments and people within the sphere of her influence? Had Spain in her Indian possessions a free press,—had we but even here anything approaching that boon—things would have been in a far more satisfactory state for government and people than they are at present.

The Spanish Philippine Islands, or the Indian possessions of Spain, are comprised within the 10th and 18th degrees of north latitude, and range from 118 to 125 degrees east longitude; the principal islands are Luconia or Luzon, Mindanao, Panay, Nepos, Zebu, and Masbate, upon each of which the Spaniards have settlements. The principal city or capital of the islands is Manila, on the first of these islands, and geographers have fixed its position in lat. 14° 30' north, and long. 121° 2½' east. It was taken by the English, as were almost the whole of Spain's colonial possessions, in the war of the last century, when Spain united her fortunes to those of France, and appealed somewhat unsuccessfully to "the God of Battles." Manila, which contains about 100,000 inhabitants, is built in the centre of a large bay of a horseshoe shape, in diameter about fifty or sixty miles, and the whole of the bay, save the part opening to the sea, is surrounded by a flat of considerable extent, varying in breadth from five to twenty miles; gently undulating hills are seen in the rear thereof, while far looming in the distance we discover one of nature's ramparts, an immense chain of hills, separating the civilized portion of the community from the wild lawless people of the interior. The whole of this extensive bay is protected by military outposts of some four or five miles apart, established chiefly with the view of guarding against the predatory attacks of the piratical Malays, who are always at deadly enmity with the Spanish Indian Government. The entrance to the bay is through two narrow channels, of some two or three miles in breadth, formed by an island called Corregidor in the very mouth of the bay. Upon this island the Spanish have established fortifications, a telegraph, and a depôt of the Customs department. On the south-east side of the bay, about 20 miles from Manila, is Cerveti, a very pretty little town, which contains the arsenal, and may be said to be purely a military place. Other and smaller towns and villages surround the famous bay, rendering the whole of the scenery a charming prospect, as seen from the shipping. The anchorage for large ships is good, but in an open road-stead, wholly unprotected and very dangerous in the south west monsoon, but small vessels are enabled to go into the river which bi-sects the city, and they thus ride in safety.

With this general reference to the Philippine islands, and their capital, we would commence a more detailed description of their political and social state. Manila is a Catholic country, having no popular institutions and is governed by a Captain-General and his council, appointed by the Home Government. Society in Spanish Philippine islands is made up of several classes, the most aristocratic of which are the higher grade of officers in the Spanish Indian Army, the leading members of the priesthood, (at the head of which are an archbishop and bishop,) and the first class civil servants here of the Spanish crown. Then follow the native trades-people (there are but few pure Spaniards here in trade,) they are the upper grade of Indians, and finally come the great unwashed of all kinds, whom it would be almost impossible to classify; they comprise all kinds of callings, as well as thousands of no calling at all, from the hardworking mechanic, down to the lazy Banka-man. There are few places in the East, or indeed in any part of the world, where it is professed that the law of colour has less influence than in these islands, but there are also but few countries wherein it is more felt or seen. We have not the open, boisterous, impudent, ungracious, unscrupulous dislike, as exhibited by our American friends towards men of colour. There is not here this offensive and defensive method of exhibiting the difference of colour, but still there is a marked line drawn between the Spaniards and the Spanish Indians, albeit that the difference is sometimes physically speaking difficult to be distinguished; a sun-burnt Spaniard and a fine specimen of the Spanish Indian, with no Spanish blood in his veins, barring the shape of the face and head, are not unlike.

The Spaniards hold all the responsible offices under the Government. The natives therefore partake but little of the responsible situations, if we except the ecclesiastical department. Civil and military situations of any note are held by the pure Spaniards themselves, while the subordinate or drudging departments, fall to the lot of the Spanish Indians, with a rare admixture of inferior Spaniards. It is in the ecclesiastical department of the state machinery, that the natives are strong, nearly the whole of the priesthood being Spanish Indians; still here the superior offices are possessed by true Spaniards, who have been educated at Rome; they direct this important and all potent state engine. The civil government nominally rules, but it is the church that governs; there is no part of the Spanish crown's settlements wherein this is more apparent than in the Philippine islands, as will presently be seen. We have not alluded to the Chinese because they are a totally distinct race, and may be said to have no political position at all here, although they are numerous, powerful, and wealthy; but in regard to the government of the country they have no part; their duty is to pay the state taxes, or in other words, to supply the oil in order that the state machinery may work easily. The Celestials here settled have never aspired to a participation in the government, although a very large proportion of the crown revenues are paid by them.

It has been stated that the line of distinction is very apparent between the pure Spaniards and the Spanish Indian population; not only is it so at all public entertainments, but it is also in private life. The Spaniard of the first-class seldom visits the Spanish Indian, be the latter ever so wealthy, save on mere business;—the Spanish Indian would consider a visit from the former as a piece of great condescension, and his house is always open for the reception of his (as he is taught) superior. If an Indian is enjoying himself with his friends in a homely ball or card party, the passing Spaniard walks in unceremoniously, takes his tea or cigar or even his dance, sans invitation, and the host considers himself honoured. This homage is general throughout Spanish India; it is the strongest silent confession of superiority which men of colour acknowledge, because while they permit this liberty they are very careful not to seek a return of the compliment. Again the Indians commonly are the servants of the Spaniards, but be the former ever so wealthy the true Spaniard never becomes a servant to the Indian—but it is in the public places of amusement that this line of distinction is most evident, there it is manifest to the eye, the Indian publicly acknowledges his inferiority, and his homage is as publicly accepted by the Spaniard.

This is an interesting feature in colonization, and would well repay us for a little consideration of it, because this admitted superiority of one of an European race over a conquered Indian people, after the lapse of centuries, is a pretty fair proof that Spain is not entitled to the credit which she claims as being the only colonizing power that has absorbed the aboriginal population of a conquered country. That she has in many respects improved them, is readily admitted, as far as the intellectual character of the Indians is concerned, but their physical energy has deteriorated, as must be evident to every one who has seen any of the Spanish Malays and the people of the same origin in the surrounding islands not as yet become subject to the Spanish crown. We have said that the superiority of the Spaniards over the Indians is clear in all the Philippine Islands; this line of social demarcation is seen by all, and it is religiously, socially, and politically kept up. It is so in the churches, wherein the Spaniards have the upper and better seats; it is seen in the domestic circle, because although occasionally a Spaniard may marry a half-caste Indian female or a pure Indian, yet the reverse is seldom or never the case, a Spanish lady never marries an Indian. In all public places we readily detect that the Spaniard is still the same haughty personage as when the power of his country was matchless, when, indeed, that power was dangerous to the liberties of mankind. The Spaniards demand imperial homage from the Indians, the latter yield a willing obedience; the one is still the master, the other is still the servant. How then can amalgamation be possible. With means, such as no other power ever possessed, at least to such an extent, and which we shall presently notice, and after the lapse of centuries, Spain has not accomplished this grand desideratum, nor can she ever do so, we venture to predict,—the line is too broad to pass easily over; the Spaniard must descend too much, and the Indian must raise himself higher than at present his most sanguine admirers can hope for. Time will roll onwards, and the Spanish Indian population may go on increasing, and, perhaps, improving, if the culminating point has not yet been attained, or in other words, if the Spanish power in India has not reached its climax.

Spain has managed to retain comparatively peaceable possession of her East Indian territory by the force of two great agents—the soldier and the priest, or perhaps we should have reversed the order, and have placed the priesthood first, as the soldier is the mere instrument in the hands of the church militant. The priesthood are all and in all in Spanish India. The Government rule by and through the church, while the former has, with the consent of the church, the physical power to coerce, if necessary, it has, also, a spiritual power far more potent, because who can cope with an army of priests possessing the key of every man's conscience, and not alone every man's conscience, but every woman's also? The priesthood are, of course, as the priesthood invariably have been, as they always should be, on the side of Government. Not only is the church here in league with the Crown, but the former is, as before stated, the Government. The Spanish Crown could no more hold its Indian possessions without this aid than a bird could fly without wings, and we shall presently see how this curious machinery works, and is thus enabled to form a notion of the blessings of a Government so uniting the bodies spiritual and political.

The number of the Spanish Indian army is estimated at about 12,000, and the priests much about the same; for every soldier, then, there is a priest. With the exception of a few gunners, the whole of the privates and non-commissioned officers are aboriginals or Spanish Indians, but the army is officered by pure Spaniards only. Nor is the church militant dissimilar in regard to the distribution of its favours. Nearly all the priests are, as before recorded, native-born Indians, while the heads of the church are pure Spaniards born in Spain, and perhaps educated at the foot of the Vatican. The priests are chiefly prepared for their ministerial duties at the city of Manila, in colleges instituted for that purpose, and the probationary state from which a layman may pass into the priesthood is laid down at five years. There are about 600 students constantly undergoing their studies in these colleges, and we shall, therefore, not be far wrong in estimating that there are educated and disposed of at Manila above a hundred Catholic priests per annum, nearly all of which are scattered over Spanish India. As the articles which we are now penning are a kind of "*omnium gatherum*," we may as well state here the course of education adopted at these colleges. It cannot be expected that it is of the highest order; it consists of a knowledge of reading, writing, and cyphering in the Spanish, or perhaps, more properly speaking, the Spanish-Indian, tongue. The Spanish language, like the other things Spanish, has not improved by the change of country. The natives speak a broken language, a mixture of Malay and Spanish; but the language taught at these colleges approximates the pure Spanish, and is not generally corrupted by admixture of the harsh rude Malay tongue with one of the sweetest and one of the most harmonious dialects in the world. These priests undergo no mathematical education, and logic is equally shunned. He offers, therefore, a strange contrast to the highly educated and polished European Jesuit. The cost of the Spanish Indian priest's education may average about £20 per annum, including clothing; the college expenses being laid at seventy dollars annually. In the city of Manila alone there are always several hundreds of priests, independent of those in training at the colleges, the remaining thousands are, therefore, engaged in the towns and villages in the Philippine islands, in fact, are everywhere in which they are required. The Church of Rome, if it has lost in mental superiority by transposition, has parted with none of its energy, which, here, as in all places wherever it is met, is truly wonderful!! The moment a few Indian huts are erected, it matters not where, so long as they are in the Spanish territory—that moment Mother Church throws her wings over them; a chapel, if an humble one, is erected, and the priest installed. Nothing comes amiss to the good old dame, she is content with the village or city, she will seize at one moment on a score of poor Indians, a hamlet, a city, or an empire; she is at home with a few Malay families, and at the same time would pounce upon thirty millions of British people.

The income of the priests is partly paid by Government and partly by the people, to whom they minister, and these incomes vary from the humble village curate, who is

Passing rich on forty pounds a year,

to the higher dignitary who enjoys a sum varying from a few hundreds to a couple of thousands. Among so many thousands of persons who have dedicated themselves to high and holy purposes, there will of course be found men of every character, some an honour to themselves, to their religion, and to their country; while the character of others is diametrically opposed thereto. In one case the Spanish Indian priest may be the village physician (as many of them understand a little of the healing art), the schoolmaster and the spiritual father, the friend to the distressed, a pattern of what a priest ought to be, but it is feared that a large proportion of these men dishonour their calling, yield themselves up to "the sinful lusts of the flesh," set the laws of their order at defiance, and would become the objects of public contempt and ridicule, were not the poor simple credulous Indian a full and faithful believer in the immaculacy of his spiritual protector. If it were possible to define the good and bad to outward appearance only the church would have lots to weed, but the tares and the wheat grow up together, and no spiritual hand separates one from the other. This laxity of ecclesiastical discipline is becoming daily apparent in the disregard which the priesthood pay to the rules of the church, in their attachment to, and over indulgence in, the creature comforts, in their yielding themselves up to all manner of gambling—in the extortionate conduct of the lower orders of the priesthood; and, lastly, in their utter contempt for those rules in their church which enjoin abstinence from carnal indulgences. The open and undisguised manner in which the priest carries on his love affairs is extraordinary. Some of those, *monopolise*, if we may be pardoned the word, as many as ten or a dozen women,—some are more moderate, perhaps, because their pecuniary means are more limited, while the conduct of a large proportion of them justify our conclusion that morality and religion are only assumed passports enabling them covertly to carry on those practices; against which they fulminate from the pulpit. What can be said in justification of men who so openly set the ordinary rules of the world at defiance, as to permit their grown up sons and daughters to reside in their houses, and to be publicly known and acknowledged as their children? How forgiving must that people be who can overlook these frailties in their pastors, and yet the Indians do these things; in fact, the priests do as they like, and the flock do as the priests like—but while the latter is indulgent to himself, he is very exacting in regard to those over whom he has dominion. This evil, so general, so subversive of all church discipline, striking at the very root of Christianity in the Romish Church, cannot be without its fruits, for while the Indian is silenced by the pretensions of the priesthood to infallibility, it is not so with the intelligent Spaniard, one party of whom regard the conduct of some of their pastors as a scandal to their church, while another, profiting, or rather not profiting, by such bad examples, avail themselves of those plenary indulgences prescribed by the church, but secretly practised, and so winked at by the priesthood. To a Protestant people these things can hardly be credited, because they look so minutely into the character and conduct of the clergy—they cannot drink from a fountain so impure; but the Catholic laity dare not question the conduct of men whom they are taught to believe "can do no wrong." In spite of the Civil Government and people, and regardless of the good or bad opinions of either, a large number of the priesthood pursue a life destructive to morality and religion, because they have in their power the whole of the population (save the Chinese, of whom more anon) from His Excellency the Captain-General to the meanest Cooley-Indian. His Excellency, of course, possesses immense power as delegated to him by the Home Government; but no Captain-General, had he felt inclined, has ever yet dared to question, much less to oppose, the priesthood. The present Governor-General is more likely than any who have preceded him to make this bold attempt, and if he does the chances of success are much against him—the only person from whom we could expect permanent success must be some successful native soldier, who could cut short the magic thread which binds the army to the church, and such an event, if it be desiderated, may one day occur—such a hero may arise, but there is no prospect that the event is at hand.

One of the greatest, if not *the* greatest, evil in Spanish Indian society, is the sin of gambling, which the people have inherited for generations; indeed, ever since the mines of Peru and Chili gave to the Spanish people almost endless wealth. This failing is not confined to any particular class, but all, high and low, rich and poor, follow it with a spirit and a determination which show how deeply they are imbued with the detestable vice. The priest puts his quarter's stipend, the lawyer and the doctor, the merchant and the tradesman, the general and the private, all risk the—"hazard of a die." Not are the softer portion of creation here less susceptible,—mothers and daughters, old and young, they all gamble. It matters not what time of the day, or for what, so long as it is for "a consideration." The cards are always ready—écarté, vingt-un, loo, picquet, or the dull game of whist. The senora who has scarcely reached her teens, will quit the gay and fascinating dance for the card table. The dull, lethargic, cheroot-loving, fat dame, who has seen some fifty or sixty summers, will leave coffee and cigars for picquet and écarté. The brightest gem in the female character, without which woman is not respected—yes, even virtue itself, is too often bartered for the means of gambling. Terrible are the effects of this vice in this country; it scatters domestic comfort to the winds, and destroys at one moment the hard earned gains of years. No office of trust is free from the effects of the leprosy. Some two or three months since, one of the highest offices under the government became vacant by the delinquency of the holder, who had gambled away 120,000 dollars of the government money, and scarcely a day passes but cases of less note occur, exhibiting the shocking effects which must ensue to any community so steeped in this vice.

It has been stated that this vice is general throughout society here, and if its effects are to be lamented where practised on a large scale and in high life, they are not less disastrous in humble and low life.

"[illegible] vulgus [illegible] exempla regentum."

The Indian Cooly, even in manacles, and his soldier guard, will positively sit down, side by side, and gamble the last cent.!! But space bids us defer a continuation of these affairs for the present, and we propose to resume the articles in an early number of this journal.

GEOLOGY AND BOTANY OF THE TURON.

The immediate line of the river to which these observations are confined, extends from a point called the "Bluffs," some way above the Greater Oakey, downwards to the Wallaby Rocks, a distance, following the tortuous course of the stream, not exceeding eight or ten miles; this, however, comprises the Township of Sofala, and the larger and most interesting portion of the present gold field.

The superficial geology of this portion of the Turon is singularly monotonous; and, setting aside the golden treasures of its alluvial deposit, it will but indifferently repay the researches of the mineralogist.

A uniform series of dark whinstone rock precipitously flanks the right bank, in some parts but slightly cropping out; in others, presenting imposing mural faces; whilst, on approaching the Wallabys, the character of scenery so peculiar to this formation is strikingly magnificent. The face of the Lesser Wallaby, a perpendicular wall nearly a hundred feet high, when seen in the sun's rays, reflects toward its upper part the most beautiful and diversified colours, this appearance depending upon the decomposition of iron pyrites in the several grades of oxidation. Within a mile of the Wallaby, on the left bank of the river, may also be seen some fine examples of the effects of denudation in the fantastic forms assumed by the rocks in this locality. The occasional appearance of schistose rock in some of the dry creeks, traversed by slender veins of quartzite, will sometimes relieve the general monotony, and if to this be added considerable quantities of clay ironstone loosely distributed in all directions, the main geognostic features of the district are described.

In further detail it may be remarked, that on the face of one or two of the higher hills immediately bordering the river are found some isolated masses of "milk quartz," of peculiar beauty; this is one of the rare varieties of "hyaline quartz." To a casual observer they present the appearance of compact limestone; these masses, which in their amorphous form, and glassy homogeneous fracture, bear the impress of former fusion under high pressure and rapid cooling, do not appear to be connected with any subjacent rock, and thus offer an interesting problem as to the exact nature of their origin. Similarly located to the above are also found some fine examples of ironstone conglomerate connected together by oxide of iron, in combination with some argillaceous substance. Small specimens of the following minerals were also met with:—

Stannine, or tin pyrites, the double sulphuret of tin and copper; the existence of an ore of tin must at all times be interesting, for of all metals this has the most confined geographical range, being only known to exist in a few localities, although usually abundant in the spot where it is found; it is needless to remark that the tin of commerce is entirely procured from the oxide of the metal, viz., cassiterite, or tinstone; in the present instance the specimens of the sulphuret had evidently been travelled products, transported doubtless from a considerable distance, and, until further mining operations are carried out, they cannot be fairly considered as forming part of the mineral resources of the Turon.

Pyrope, or "fire garnet;" of this mineral granular portions occasionally occurred; by their finders they are generally considered to be rubies, but the deep and peculiar dark blood red colour which they possess, and which is due to chromic acid, cannot easily be mistaken by the practical mineralogist.

Rutile; of this elegant mineral, which contains almost wholly of pure oxide of titanium, small acicular crystals embedded in portions of crystalline quartz are found in cradle washings; from the large amount of titanium existing in combination with iron in the substance improperly called "emery" by the miners, it might be inferred that specimens of rutile would not be uncommon.

Changes in the face and character of the alluvial surface must be frequently taking place from the overwhelming floods which evidently occur in these mountainous regions; traces of the irresistible impetus and of the prodigious extent of such inundations are everywhere apparent. At "Four Mile Creek," near the crossing of the road to Mudgee, these effects are well seen; near this point, within a short distance of each other, are two immense natural barricades, formed by the sweeping influence of some recent torrent; in either case two sturdy oaks situated diagonally on each side of the creek have received crossways, and retained between them, the varied ruin which has been borne down from the mountains, consisting chiefly of the entire trunks of large gum trees, loose blocks of rock, and every description of vegetable refuse, these being thrown together in a manner most picturesque and imposing. The plain adjacent bears equal testimony to the great power of these sudden irruptions; again, between Golden Point and great Oakey Creek, particularly along the line parallel with the inlet which at this part divides the Turon into two branches; the height of the left bank from the surface of the water is about twelve or fifteen feet; the remains of vegetable drift left in the branches of the Casuarinæ along this line at a height of ten or twelve feet above the bank level will therefore indicate the passage of a body of water upwards of twenty-five feet in perpendicular column, the lateral ravages of which can scarcely be calculated. Little doubt can exist that the flat of Sofala has originally been the river bed, and that at a certain depth gold would be here found in as large quantities and with as much certainty as on the open banks of the present watercourse.

In reference to the botanical features of this district, they are equally remarkable in their general monotony and in the paucity of genera by which they are distinguished; the Eucalypti, the Casuarinæ, two or three species only of Acacia, with one or two isolated trees of Sterculia Diversifolia, occupying the sterile summit of those hills most abounding in Trap, alone represent the larger Flora of the country, giving a melancholy and cheerless aspect to the general outline; the singular and entire absence of the whole of the fine family of Proteaceæ must forcibly strike the most casual observer; of this remarkable family, including the genera Persoonia, Banksia, Protea, Xylomelon, (native pear) Lambertia, Grevillea, and Telopea, (Waratah) and comprising upwards of six hundred known species, the great majority are found in the latitude 33 and 34; the line of the Turon being within this parallel, the total absence of every member of this group can only be dependent upon soil and situation; and singular indeed is the sudden transition of geological features which influences the distribution of plants between Mount Victoria and the Turon. Upon reaching the summit of Mount Victoria, from the Sydney side, this noble elevation puts a sudden and abrupt close to the sandstone formation, and it is upon the plateau immediately overhanging the range of those stupendous precipices that the Proteaceæ revel in their greatest luxuriance and beauty; on passing this barrier, and descending toward Hartley, the traveller enters suddenly upon a granitic country, which is equally remarkable in the change thus induced in the character of its botany, one or two solitary Banksiæ only occurring between this and Bathurst, and the vegetation, abruptly assuming the Alpine form, presents several specimens of much beauty and interest. In regard to the lesser Flora of the Turon, as a mere enumeration of scientific names would convey but little information, it may be said to consist of a few Alpine and small Orchidaceous plants, together with several of the monospermous Epacridæ, of which the Styphelia Incarnata is the most prominent; to these may be added three or four species of Correa and Kennedia. An anomaly exists also here in the absence of all the true or polyspermous Epacridæ, not a single plant being met with, a sandstone formation appearing almost indispensable to their existence; again, the very beautiful, although common Kennedia Purpurea presents a strong contrast to the last named tribe, inasmuch as it is found in equal vigour and luxuriance on the sandstone east of the Blue Mountains, on the trap country of the Turon, and in the interstices of granite in the neighbourhood of Hartley; in the latter situation it would seem, if possible, to put on a finer colouring; this may probably be owing to the potash contained in the felspar.

The laws regulating the localization of plants, and by which these apparent anomalies may be reconciled, constitute the science of the "Geography of Plants" which is becoming daily of increasing interest equally to the geologist as to the botanist; it is certainly difficult to account for the various distribution of the vegetable world; a recent theory, ably advocated by Professor Edward Forbes, presumes that plants were originally created in certain spots, which he denominates "centres of creation," each containing its peculiar group of species, and that from these spots they have become gradually diffused over the earth's surface, the extent of such diffusion depending partly on the peculiar adaptation of the plants themselves, and also being in many cases very much modified by geological changes; this at the best is purely theoretical, a collection of facts based upon the separate influence of external agents is more likely to lead to rational conclusions; the indications presented to the geologist by the physical localities in which plants grow are of the highest value; thus, a plant growing on a granitic or micaceous soil, differs usually from those found on trap, limestone, or sandstone; trap may therefore be distinguished from limestone, not merely by its geological characters, but by the disposition of its vegetation; the nature of the soil, whether siliceous, clayey, calcareous or saline, has also an effect in modifying the vegetation, and the botany of the district thus becomes in many instances descriptive of its geology.

The alluvial soil of several of the flats in the vicinity of Sofala, although wholly uncultivated, and apparently barren, would well meet the expense of cultivation; the one for instance directly behind Sheep Station Point, consists of a good marly loam, rich in the detritus of the surrounding hills, and offers every advantage to redeem it from sterility.

In closing these rambling and very desultory remarks, an opportunity presents itself of reminding the Australian public of the great advantages which have been opened up to them by the very liberal and praiseworthy manner in which Mr. Moore, Director of the Botanical Gardens, is endeavouring, by a voluntary yet arduous course of elementary lectures on botany, to impart to his fellow-colonists the principles of this most useful branch of a liberal education; to parties arriving in this colony from Europe, the apathy which appears to exist here in relation to literary or scientific pursuits is sufficiently remarkable; this surely can only be accounted for by the powerful commercial, and monetary interests which seem to absorb all classes of the community to the undue exclusion of the claims of science and of literature; it is, however, to be hoped that the study of botany at least will be henceforth progressively on the advance; with the aid of Mr. Moore's well directed exertions, with the exhibitions and labours of the Botanical Society, with the advantages offered in the public admission at all times to the gardens as the place for systematic study, with the endless riches laid open for practical observation by a short ramble in the bush, with such means and such appliances it will be strange indeed if the youth of Australia continue longer unversed in the principles of this elegant science; if the laborious writings of a Robert Brown (whose "Prodromus," although unfinished, is the gem of botanical literature) longer remain so generally unknown, if the graphic pencil of a Labillardière become not more appreciated, and if every youthful botanist is not shortly made conscious of his obligations to the practical researches of a Kennedy or a Cunningham.

It is to be regretted that the Botanical Society do not publish their transactions, and their annual correspondence; constituted as this Society is, with ample resources, and several efficient members of Committee, were a correspondence periodically kept up with the several scientific bodies of Europe, much mutual advantage would necessarily accrue; any contributions illustrative of the botany of Australia and Polynesia would always be received with avidity by home botanists, from the peculiar interest that is attached to everything relating to the natural history of this remote quarter of the globe, and from the comparative ignorance which still exists of the natural productions of so large a portion of the sub-tropical zone.

M. D.

VAN DIEMEN'S LAND.

We have Hobart Town and Launceston papers to the 18th instant.

The first Representative Legislature of Tasmania met on the 30th ultimo, when, after the usual preliminaries, the House proceeded to the election of a Speaker, and Mr. Richard Dry was unanimously elected.

On the following day, his Excellency formally opened the Council, with the following address:—

Mr. Speaker and Gentlemen of the Legislative Council,—It is with unfeigned pleasure that I address the members of the first Representative Legislature which has met in Van Diemen's Land.

The position in which this colony has been placed was, for a long time, considered to be a bar to the exercise of those privileges which have now been conferred upon it.

As I never participated in this opinion, and as I strove to impress upon Her Majesty's Advisers the propriety of assimilating the system of Government of this colony to that of New South Wales, so I rejoice to find that my views on this point have been strengthened by the manner in which the Constituent Bodies have exercised their franchise.

While, however, I rejoice with you that the long-sought-for boon has been at length conceded, and while I feel certain that the powers of Legislation with which the Council is invested, will be used wisely, cautiously, and liberally for the benefit of the colony, I would wish to impress upon you the conviction that the effective working of a system of self-government must not be expected from the Legislative body only, however such body may be constituted.

In England and in all those countries which derive from her their system of Government, the Legislature may be likened to the shaft of a column, the pedestal and base of which are built up of the Municipal bodies of the Parish, the Town, the Hundreds, the County,—by which bodies all matters of purely local interest are regulated. Here all those bodies have yet to be legally constituted; and we can hardly hope to reap the full fruits of the change until they have taken place until they have been some time in effective operation.

Now, although it cannot be expected that a system so consistent in all its parts can be suddenly framed and made to act harmoniously, yet much may be done to encourage and develope those principles of Local Administration upon which all Free Institutions should be based; and, in the measures, which will be brought before you in the course of the present Session, special reference has been had to this very object.

I regret that unavoidable delays in the return of the Writs of Election have obliged me to postpone the meeting of Council to a period when, I am afraid, it may be inconvenient for many members to be absent from home; and I propose on that account to bring before you only such measures as are urgently required, and which will, I feel assured, meet with that careful consideration to which their importance entitles them.

The measures which involve the principle of Local control are—

1st. A Bill by which a Municipal form of Government will be established in the City of Hobart Town and in the Town of Launceston.

2nd. A Bill by which power will be given to the Municipal Body in Launceston to make such arrangements as it may think desirable for the supply of Water to that town.

3rd. A Bill by which general arrangements are made for the construction and maintenance of the Cross and Bye Roads of the colony through the medium of Trustees elected by the people.

4th. A Bill by which adequate provision is made for the maintenance of Schools throughout the colony, for the purpose of carrying out such a system of Education as may appear to the inhabitants of the different districts best suited to their wants; the whole control and working of the scheme to be entrusted to bodies locally elected.

These are matters upon which Legislation is urgently required.

There is another subject which, although it will require deep and careful consideration, will hardly admit of postponement: I mean the Financial system of the colony.

I am happy to be able to report favourably to the Council of the state of the Finances. There has been a regular increase in the receipts of Customs' duties as compared with the corresponding period of last year; and my pleasure is the greater in that I believe this to be the result of a gradual and steady, and therefore probably a permanent improvement in the condition of the Agricultural and Pastoral, as well as of the Commercial interests of the Colony. But, while I rejoice to be able to make so favourable a statement, yet there is much in the system under which the Revenue is raised which requires immediate revision. In the year 1847 I called the attention of Her Majesty's Government to the oppressive character of the Duties levied on some articles of Import, and to the exemption from duty by Act of Parliament of all articles the produce of Great Britain, and I submitted, at the same time, a scheme by which these evils would be remedied. Until the present occasion, however, it has not been in my power to propose to the Council any modification of the existing rates of duty; but, as the Council is now invested with full power to deal with these questions, I propose to lay before you a Bill by which a great reduction will be made in the rate of duty at present imposed upon imported articles, while, in accordance with the terms of the Act 13 and 14 Victoria, ch. 49, all differential duties will be altogether abolished.

In considering the details of this measure, I have not lost sight of the advantages which this Colony, in common with those on the main land, would derive from a freedom of Commercial intercourse as unrestricted as circumstances will permit; and I have entered into correspondence with the Governments of New South Wales and Victoria with a view to the settlement of the principles upon which the free admission of articles the produce of the respective colonies may be best regulated. As, however, some time must elapse before this correspondence can be brought to a satisfactory termination, I have not thought it desirable to postpone a measure which affects all classes of the community so materially, but have, in the Bill which will be laid before you, carried out the principle of free intercourse to a great extent; any additional modifications which may be thought advisable can easily be introduced hereafter.

In connection with the general question of Custom's duties upon imported articles, I wish to call the special attention of the Council to the provisions of the Act 2nd Vict. No. 29, by which a stop was put to the distillation of spirits in the colony. I object on principle to any such compulsory limitation of the right of individuals to employ their capital in any way which may seem to them most advantageous; and I trust, therefore, that the Council will be able to recommend the repeal of the Act in question,—provision being made at the same time to secure the public from fraud, and the revenue from the loss consequent thereon.

I propose also to lay before you a short Bill by which the Government will be empowered to make a deduction from the salaries of all public officers for the purpose of establishing a fund out of which pensions may be paid to all whose offices may be abolished, or who from age or disease may be hereafter rendered incapable of performing the duties of their office—thus enabling an officer to claim as a right that which he is now obliged to supplicate for as a favour. The result of such a measure, coupled with a proper system of classification among the subordinate officers of the Government, the details of which will be explained fully when the Estimates are laid before you, will, I feel certain, both tend to the benefit of the public, and to the comfort of those engaged in its service.

There are one or two Bills connected with matters of local interest which it will be desirable to consider in the course of the present session. These, however, will not, I think, require any very lengthened consideration.

The Estimates for the forthcoming year will be laid before you in a few days, together with a supplementary statement of the excess of expenditure upon certain items during the present year. Had I been able to call the Council together at the usual period, this supplementary statement would have been, in truth, an estimate. As it is, however, I have been obliged to take upon myself to sanction the payment of certain sums for services which in some instances are absolutely necessary, and in others so clearly beneficial to the community, as to leave no doubt as to the propriety of the course adopted.

With regard to the estimates of 1852, they have been framed upon the plan of those for the present year; it will be evident, however, to the Council that the amount both of the Revenue and Expenditure will be very much affected by many of the measures to which allusion has already been made.

The new Tariff of Duties to be collected in accordance with the Schedule of the Customs' Act, together with the question of Colonial Distillation, will of course have a great effect upon the estimated revenue, which also will be diminished by the transference of certain items to the account of the Municipalities of Hobart Town and Launceston. On the other hand, several items of expenditure which have been hitherto charged upon the General Revenue, will from henceforth be provided for out of local funds; and the operation of the new system of education will reduce very much the payment to be made on this account out of the General Revenue.

Until, therefore, the Council have come to a decision upon these subjects, the Estimates must be taken as a statement of the extent of the provision which will be required for the efficient performance of the duties of the different departments.

Having thus briefly alluded to the measures which the Government is prepared to lay before you during the present session, I wish to call the attention of the Council to certain questions connected with its constitution and powers, with the view of inducing such a close and searching enquiry into these as may furnish the necessary data for future legislation.

By the Act of the Imperial Parliament 13 and 14 Victoria, chap. 49, full power is delegated to the Council to modify its own constitution, to alter and amend the appropriation of certain portions of the Revenue as detailed in the Schedules appended to the Act above mentioned, in short to carry out with regard to this colony such a system of government as may, after a due deliberation, be considered calculated to ensure its prosperity. It is hardly necessary for me to say, that questions of such importance as these should be dealt with only after the most careful deliberation.

With regard to the constitution of the Legislative body itself, you, gentlemen, may be aware that my opinions are in favour of two elective bodies, as being better calculated to ensure a sound and careful consideration of questions upon which legislation is required, than a single one as now constituted; but I should consider any attempt to introduce such a change in the present arrangements undesirable until a fair trial has been made of their advantages or disadvantages.

A mistake has been made in the Imperial Act with regard to the qualification of the Constituent body, some of whom have, by an oversight in the wording of the provision in clause 4 been disfranchised. I addressed a Despatch to the Secretary of State on this subject, suggesting that as the persons affected by the provision in question are spread over all the Australian Colonies, a remedy should be applied by means of an Act of the Imperial Parliament. Lord Grey, however, is of opinion that the evil will be more appropriately met by a measure emanating from the Legislature of the colony. I have therefore caused a Bill to be prepared, by which the spirit and intention of the Imperial Act will be carried out; and this will shortly be submitted for your consideration.

One subject of importance to which I wish to direct your attention, is the amount of the Revenue, reserved for certain purposes detailed in the Schedules attached to the Act 13 and 14 Vict., ch. 49.

The policy of establishing by a permanent Act some fixed amount of salary for the Officers by whom the machinery of Government is principally kept in operation can hardly be questioned; the amount, however, of such salary will have to be determined by a reference to the nature and extent of the duties performed and of the responsibility attached to the different offices.

It is also absolutely necessary that those who exercise *Judicial functions*, and indeed all who are in any way connected with the administration of justice, should have their salaries secured to them during good behaviour. The arrangements, however, of the different branches of justice in the colony will probably admit of revision; the subject is of importance in many points of view, and will, I feel confident, be brought under your notice, receive that careful consideration to which it is entitled, and which ought necessarily precede the determination of the amount to be permanently appropriated to the administration of justice throughout the colony.

With regard to the amount reserved for the maintenance of public worship, this is the present appropriated under the provisions of an Act of Council.

I have long been of opinion that a better scheme might be devised for the maintenance of those who have charge of the religious instruction of the people,—a scheme which would admit of extension and [illegible] with the increasing wealth and population of the colony, while it would guarantee a certain income to those who, in devoting [illegible] a duty at once most arduous and most important, have a right to claim to be relieved from the anxiety as to the subsistence of themselves and their families which must [illegible] the sources of income are fluctuating and precarious. I have addressed a dispatch to the Secretary of State on this subject, and I hope to receive an answer in time to enable me before the next session of Council to frame a measure, which, while it will relieve the revenue from the burthen now imposed upon it for the maintenance of the clergy, will secure to them an adequate remuneration for their services, and will at the same time give to every denomination full power to regulate within itself all matters connected with its own discipline and internal economy.

To these subjects I wish to call your special attention; and to assure you that the Government will be prepared to lay before you all the information of which it may be in possession in order to make the inquiry as full and as ample as possible. In the mean time, a statement of the manner in which it is proposed to distribute the funds reserved will be laid before you, for the purpose of affording as explicit as possible the information [illegible] by the estimates for the forthcoming year.

Referring to the peculiar circumstances in which this colony is placed by the recent discoveries of gold on the mainland of Australia, and the difficulties with which, in consequence, we may have to contend, I deem it only necessary here to observe that, as these circumstances are without any parallel in the history of mankind, and thus of necessity [illegible] so compel us to guide our course [illegible] the results of any past experience, it becomes more than ever necessary that the conduct of all those to whom the destinies of the country are in any degree entrusted, should be governed by the greatest wisdom and prudence that such can exercise for the general benefit.

I have every confidence that you, gentlemen, will act under a full appreciation of the importance of the period at which you have entered upon your Legislative functions. In my own part let me earnestly assure you, that as it has been hitherto to me a pleasure as well as a duty, to forward every measure by which the country could be benefited, so I now gladly co-operate with you in every effort you may make to develop the resources or to improve the condition of the people of this colony; and, with the blessing of Divine Providence on our joint endeavours, I trust that all the interests of Van Diemen's Land will be found to experience a steady and permanent advancement.

The Council having adjourned until the following day, in order to allow time to the Committee appointed to frame the reply to His Excellency's address; Mr. Gleadow, the chairman, then brought up the draft, which was in all respects, save two, an echo of the speech. The exceptions were set forth in the following paragraph:—"We regret that we are unable to concur in the opinion expressed by your Excellency that, by the Act of the Imperial Parliament 13 and 14th Vic., cap. 49, full power is given to us to carry out, with regard to this colony such a system of government as we may consider most calculated to ensure its prosperity; and we cannot avoid contrasting the sums reserved from our control by Schedule C, with the amounts reserved for similar purposes in the neighbouring and wealthy colonies of New South Wales, South Australia, and Victoria. We deeply regret that, although your Excellency has truly described the circumstances in which this colony has been placed as at this time forming a bar to the exercise of the privileges which have recently been conferred upon it, and although your Excellency has referred in terms of unqualified approbation to the manner in which the constituent bodies have exercised their franchise, your Excellency has not considered it necessary to notice the important subject of transportation to this colony. Your Excellency is aware that, after repeated supplications and remonstrances, extended over a series of years, the colonists in the year 1847, received her Majesty's gracious promise that transportation should cease. Your Excellency, as her Majesty's representative, conveyed that promise to the colony in the most formal and solemn manner through the legislative assembly,—accompanying the announcement by an expression of your Excellency's earnest trust that, whether the abolition of transportation should be productive of prosperity or adversity, the inhabitants of this colony would be prepared to meet them in a spirit of faith and confidence in the goodness of God,—that they would not be unduly elated should their anticipations of increased prosperity prove correct, nor in a corresponding degree cast down should a period of adversity and distress follow the change which they had so ardently desired. The announcement of the pledge was received by the colonists with general and heartfelt satisfaction and gratitude; but it was immediately broken by the ministers of the Crown. The evils inflicted on this colony have been aggravated by making it the receptacle, not only of all the prisoners of the United Kingdom, including men accumulated at different prisons and described by the Convict Authorities as 'incorrigible,' but also of convicts from many of the colonial dependencies of the Empire, and every [illegible] of the colony has [illegible] in language not to be mistaken, the evils of transportation under any form, or with any modification. The recent discoveries of rich and extensive gold fields on the main land of Victoria will tend to deprive the colony of a few labourers and mechanics whom the convict system has not yet forced out; and we had therefore hoped to receive from your Excellency an announcement that it [illegible] consistent with her Majesty's ministers [illegible] the continued injustice inflicted upon us, and that your Excellency would have either proposed or intimated your desire to concur in the proper application of our land fund for the promotion of a well considered scheme of emigration to the colony."

A long and animated debate ensued. The Colonial Treasurer moved the omission of the

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words "we regret that we are unable to," in the first paragraph printed above; which would make the address read, "We concur in the opinion." After some discussion, an adjournment was moved by Mr. Gregson, which was negatived; and ultimately the Colonial Treasurer's amendment was lost on division, by a majority of 16 to 8. The Attorney-General then moved the omission of that portion of the address which expressed regret at his Excellency's omission of all mention of the subject of transportation. The Solicitor-General seconded the amendment, which was supported by the Colonial Treasurer; and negatived on division by a majority of 14 to 8. The original question of the adoption of the address was then put, and upon a division carried; all the elected members, except Mr. A. Morrison, who had left the House, voting for the address, and the nominees against it.

On the 7th, the proceedings were entirely of an initiative character.

On the 8th, Mr. Alison moved for a series of returns relative to the recent arrivals of convicts in Van Diemen's Land, and the number and the names of the persons who had applied for their services. After some discussion the motion was agreed to.

The drafts of three Bills were transmitted by the Governor to the Council, namely, "To provide an efficient and practical form of Municipal Administration in the cities of Hobart Town and Launceston." 2. "To consolidate and amend the Laws for the Regulation of our Customs' Duties." And, 3. "To Establish and Maintain Primary and other Schools for the diffusion of an useful and unsectarian system of secular education."

On the 9th, Mr. Kermode moved for a series of returns, showing the receipts and expenditure on account of the land revenue for the five years ending December, 1851, the quantity of land leased by the Crown during the same period; the Land Regulations now in force; copies of all despatches between the Lieutenant-Governor and the Colonial Minister on the subject of the land fund, during the same period; and copies of the correspondence relating to the claim of the British Ministry against the colony for £61,000. The Colonial Secretary said that there would be no objection to furnish the returns moved for. Motion agreed to.

On the 14th, a petition was presented by Mr. Dunn, from the leading bankers, merchants, and traders of Hobart Town, setting forth, "That the recent discoveries of gold in the colonies of New South Wales and Victoria have caused such an extensive emigration from this island that all classes are availing themselves of the opportunities of proceeding thither (amongst whom, and of which petitioners complain) many have left indebted to parties in various sums under £20, for the protection of which the existing laws are inefficient."

A Select Committee was appointed to prepare a Bill to meet the evil complained of by the petitioners.

On the same day His Excellency's financial minute was transmitted to the Council, transmitting the Estimates for 1852, and Supplementary Estimates for 1851.

Mr. Sharland then brought forward a series of resolutions, deprecatory of the further continuance of transportation. The debate occupied upwards of six hours, and the House was addressed by the Attorney-General, Mr. Gleadow, Mr. Joseph Archer, Mr. Wm. Archer, the Solicitor-General, Mr. Kermode, the Col.-Treasurer, Mr. Alison, Mr. Fenton, Mr. Chapman, Mr. Walker, and the Colonial Secretary; and at half-past nine o'clock Mr. Sharland briefly replied, when a division was called for, and the resolutions carried by 11 against 8.

SOUTH AUSTRALIAN DIOCESAN ASSEMBLY.

(Abridged from the South Australian Register.)

This Assembly resumed its proceedings on the 8th instant, when the further consideration of the clauses of the report was proceeded with. On the following day this part of the business was concluded, and the various clauses, with amendments, agreed to; a committee, consisting of three clergymen and three laymen having been appointed to act with the Bishop, to prepare the report in accordance with the amended clauses.

His Lordship then read a portion of a letter which he had just received from the Bishop of Sydney, under date 6th December, announcing that a meeting of the clergy and laymen of New South Wales would shortly be held, and that some legislation on the general affairs of the Church of England in the Australian colonies was certain to be made in the next session of Parliament.

EDUCATIONAL FUND.

The following clause was brought under discussion by the Rev. Mr. Watson:—"Your committee recommend the establishment of a fund in aid of salaries to schoolmasters and schoolmistresses, building school-rooms, and to promote education generally, under conditions to be determined by the Diocesan Assembly." Mr. Watson strongly objected to the patronage of schools in connection with the Church of England, being placed in the hands of the Board of Education.

The Bishop said it appeared to him that the Act was altogether perspective.

Mr. Watson then brought forward several propositions, and observed that the members of the Legislative Council appeared to have gone out of their way in order to insult every minister of religion in the colony. The question was, would the clergy submit to the Board of Education taking out of their hands the control over schools on which from two to three thousand pounds had already been expended.

The Bishop observed, it is a most arbitrary and insulting Act.

Mr. Woodcock considered it a direct insult to every minister of religion in the province, many of whom had made considerable personal sacrifices in promoting secular education.

The Bishop observed, that the question of education was not then regularly before the meeting.

The further consideration of the Rev. Mr. Watson's resolutions was postponed until Tuesday, the 13th instant.

ACCEPTED TENDERS FOR RUNS.

(From the Government Gazette.)

Crown Lands Office, Sydney, 20th January, 1852.—It is hereby notified for general information, that the tenders of the undermentioned parties have been accepted for the runs of Crown Lands mentioned opposite their respective names. 2. The first year's rent in each case, as hereunder stated, must be paid into the Colonial Treasury, within sixty days from the present date, in default of which the tenderers will forfeit any right acquired by virtue of their tenders.

GEO. BARNEY,
Chief Commissioner of Crown Lands.

Wide Bay District.—Messrs. W. B. Tooth and Co., Brooyar, rent £20 12s.; Messrs. James and Norman Leith Hay, Culgun or Mooredian, £21 10s., Gar Gee or Running Creek, £24 1s.; Messrs. Griffiths and Fanning, Degilbo, £10; John William Gosling, Dallamil, £10.

Burnett District.—Pollett Cardew, Woorolin, £10; Messrs. C. R. and W. O. Haly, Gordon Brook, Taabinga, and Taabinga No. 2, now Boonaenne, £10 each.

Maranoa District.—Charles Macarthur, Balloonal South, and Walcolly, £15 each; Messrs. Joshua and Alexander Bell, Balle, £25 5s., Balloonal, £21 5s.; Frederick Edward Isaac, Trinidad, £20 5s.

Clarence River District.—Samuel Small, Somervale, £10.

Darling Downs District.—Messrs. Thorne and Ridler, Darr, £10; Charles Coxen, Charley's Creek West No. 2, or Speculation, and Charley's Creek West, £10 each.

Liverpool Plains District.—Thomas Onus, Ballanbillian, £20.

Bligh District.—James Doyle, Currundy, £31; George Gibson, Mangabumbone, £10 16s. 4d.; John Jardine, Wooroboonil, £20 10s.

Wellington District.—Messrs. Griffiths and Fanning, Buguhada, £10 10s. 4d.

Lachlan District.—Patrick Maloney, Stoney Creek, £12; Francis Oakr, Bald Hills, £10.

Murrumbidgee District.—T. A. Murray, Brindelbills, £12 10s.; Charles M'Arthur, Boorooballilly, £24 10s.; Messrs. J. A. and R. K. Broughton, Upper Coberagandera, £10.

Manaroo District.—John Pendergrass, Bald Hills, £20 10s; John Parker, Windy Corner, £10.

METEOROLOGY.

ABSTRACT OF THE METEOROLOGICAL JOURNAL KEPT AT THE SOUTH HEAD OF PORT JACKSON, NEW SOUTH WALES, SHOWING THE HIGHEST, LOWEST, AND MEAN STATE OF THE BAROMETER AND THERMOMETER, THE QUANTITY OF RAIN, AND THE COMPARATIVE PREVALENCY OF THE WINDS, WITH THEIR RELATIVE QUANTITIES OF RAIN, DURING THE YEAR 1851.

Months	Barometer	Attached Thermometer	Detached Thermometer	Quantity of Rain	Comparative Prevalency of the Winds, with their respective Quantities of Rain
January	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
February	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
March	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
April	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
May	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
June	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
July	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
August	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
September	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
October	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
November	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
December	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
TOTALS	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

N.B.—In some places [illegible]

EXPLANATIONS.

Locality.—Latitude 33°51'12" S. Longitude 151°19'45" E.
Elevation.—[illegible] feet above mean tide level.
Attached Thermometer—attached to the barometer, having the bulb exposed.

The *External Thermometer*—is in a northern exposure five feet above the ground, placed against a wall in a small open screen of wood, which protects it from direct or indirect radiation, humidity, &c., and at the same time admits a free circulation of air.

Wet Thermometer.—This observation is obtained by evaporation on the bulb of the instrument, which is moistened [illegible]; and the extreme of depression after evaporation, is registered; the difference between the wet and dry thermometers indicating the condition of the atmosphere as regards humidity.

The *Rain Gauge*—is cylindrical, ten inches diameter, having a funnel lid, with sides two inches deep, then decreasing to a tubular hole of half an inch diameter, to prevent as much as possible evaporation and other decrease or extraneous augmentation; it is placed on the ground in a perfectly open situation.

G. E. P.

South Head, January, 1852.

INTESTATE ESTATES.

The following is a return made under the Act of Parliament 9 G. IV., c. 83; and Act of Legislative Council of New South Wales, 11 Vic. No. 21, of all moneys received, paid, and invested, in the Commercial Bank of Sydney, in respect of the Estates of deceased persons, entrusted to Samuel Frederick Milford, Esquire, from the 1st July to the 31st December, A.D., 1851, inclusive:—

James O'Brien, late of Collector, Goulburn; money received, £12 8s 0d; payments made, £9 5s 9d; paid into Commercial Bank, £3 3s 0d; died August 27, 1851.

Thomas Higgins, late of Cooringan, Gayndah; money received, £3 0s 0d; payments made, £2 9s 0d; paid into bank, 11s; died December 29, 1850.

William Hamilton, late of Coonambula, Gayndah; money received, £15 10s; payments made, £4 11s 6d; paid into bank, £10 18s 6d; died February 24, 1851.

Charles Purcell, late of the Nepean, district of Penrith; money received, £360 8s 3d; payments made, £19 16s 5d; paid into bank, £340 11s 10d; died June 18, 1851; children made wards of court; estate, about £2000.

Richard Francis Barra, late of Vanderville, Picton; money received, £315 8s 1d; payments made, £18 0s 5d; paid into bank, £297 7s 8d; died September 4, 1850; left will in India.

Joseph Brignall, late of Sydney; money received, £26 10s; payments made, £9 8s 6d; paid into bank, £17 1s 6d; died August 27, 1851.

William Russell, late of Wagga Wagga; money received, 1s 1d; paid into bank, 1s 1d; died November 2, 1851; more assets expected.

Henry C. Russell, late of New England; money received, £25; payments made, £6 11s 6d; paid into bank, £18 8s 6d; died November 22, 1850; died in Lunatic Asylum, Tarban Creek.

Edward Whiteman, late of King's Plains, Carcor; money received, £9 9s; payments made, £6 10s; paid into bank, £2 19s; died July 28, 1851.

Michael Murrinan, late of Byron Plains; money received, £30 12s 6d; payments made, £8 1s 1d; paid into bank, £22 11s 5d; died October 24, 1850.

Hugh M'Cann, late of Ranges Valley, Wellington; money received, £37 10s; payments made, £23 18s. 7d; paid into bank, £13 11s 5d; died June 12, 1850.

George Hives, formerly of Only Caina, Norfolk, England; money received, £3 11s 10d; payments made, £1; paid into bank, £2 11s 10d; died November 13, 1851.

Thomas Hiscocks, late of the ship Waterloo; money received, £309; payments made, £309; died August 15, 1851; all funds paid to administratrix.

John Wright, late of Liverpool Plains, money received, £9 17s; payments made, £5 3s 4d; paid into bank, £4 13s 8d; died July 1, 1851.

Thomas Adams, late of Balmain, near Sydney; payments made, 2s 6d; died, November 16, 1851; more assets expected.

William Knight, late of Kuriong, Lachlan District, money received, £21; payments made, £8 10s; paid into bank, £12 10s; died August 23, 1851.

William Rhodes, late of Candolo, Eden; money received, £5 10s; payments made, £4 15s 6d; paid into bank, 14s 6d; died March 22, 1851.

William Chapman, late of South Creek; money received, £6; payments made, £1 8s 6d; paid into bank, £3 16s 6d; died September 0, 1851; late toll-bar keeper, Liverpool-road.

Patrick Scully, late of Yass; money received, £83 9s 6d; payments made, £83 9s 6d; died January 24, 1851; all funds paid to administrator.

Francis Smith, late of Currawong, Goulburn; money received, £4 8s 3d; payments made, 19s 7d; paid into bank, £3 8s 8d; died July 10, 1849.

James Haxton, late of Moreton Island; money received, £54 10s 3d; payments made, £16 2s 8d; paid into bank, £38 8s 7d; died April 15, 1851.

John Wallace, late of Arthursleigh, Goulburn; payments made, £3 13s 4d; died July 7, 1850.

Phillip M'Cormick, late of Clarence-street, Sydney; money received, £54 0s 6d; payments made £54 0s 6d; died August 11, 1851; all funds paid to administrator.

Henry Smith, late of Liverpool Plains; money received, £15; payments made, £11 17s; paid into bank, £4 2s; died February 3, 1851.

Martin Burke or Bourke, late of Patrick's Plains; money received, £1 12s 6d; payments made, £1 1s 8d; paid into bank, 10s, 10d; died May 27, 1851.

John Leary, late of Binigena; money received, £9 16s 9d; payments made, £1 10s 10d; paid into bank, £7 19s 11d; died July 28, 1850.

Patrick Burns, late of Liverpool Plains; money received, £15 7s; payments made, £5 6s 3d; paid into bank, £10 16s 3d; died May 20, 1851.

Henry Froggart, late of Byron Plains; money received, £263 1s 2d; payments made, £74 18s 10d; paid into bank, £88 2s 4d; died April 7, 1851.

J. B. Soleil, late of New England; payments made, £5; died March, 1847.

Thomas Brag, late of Parramatta; money received, £107 9s; payments made, £15 14s; paid into bank, £90 19s; died July 11, 1851; late servant of Mr. Nash, Parramatta.

Peter Kilduff, late of Patrick's Plains; money received, £11 6s 6d; payments made, £9 11s 7d; paid into bank, £1 5s 11d; died October 11, 1850; accidentally killed by a dray wheel passing over his head at Rix's Creek, about six miles from Singleton.

William Telfer, late of Tamworth; money received, £77 9s; payments made, £77 9s; died September, 1850; all funds paid to administratrix.

James Renny, late of Mole River, New England; money received, £5; payments made, £1 12s 10d; paid into bank, £3 7s 2d; died 8th September, 1849.

William Goodwin, late of Newcastle, money received, £9; payments made, £7 9s 6d; paid into bank, £1 10s 6d; died April 21, 1851.

George Tickel, late of Brinckburn, near Singleton; money received, £6 5s 4d; payments made, £3 6s 4d; paid into bank, £2 19s 4d; died November 26, 1850; accidentally killed by fall from a horse.

James Roche, late of Grafton; payments made, £2 7s 9d; paid into bank, £19 10s 9d; died March 2, 1851; accidentally drowned at the Fifth Falls of the Clarence River.

Patrick Fitzpatrick, late of Lachlan District; payments made, £8 11s 6d; paid into bank, £24 15s 6d; died April 15, 1851.

John Davis, late of Sydney; money received, £1 15s 6d; payments made, £5 6s 2d; died May 21, 1851; late a clerk in the Auditor-General's Office; more assets expected.

Peter Henry Taylor; money received, £5 10s; payments made, £2 0s 2d; paid into bank, £78 0s 10d; died January 31, 1851; late commander of the Oriental.

Charles Pate, late of Cassilis; paid into bank, £2 1s; died September 21, 1849.

James Coote, late of Brisbane River; payments made, 5s; paid into bank, £4 6s 8d; died May 4, 1850.

Patrick M'Cormick, late of King-street, Sydney; money received, £223 5s 6d; payments made, £394 11s 10d; paid into bank, £36 17s 1d; died January 12, 1851; bookseller; more assets to be received.

John Hector, late of Stradbroke Island; payments made, 5s 2d; paid into bank, £3 12s 5d; died, August 22, 1851.

John Dwyer, late of King's Plains; payments made, 5s; paid into bank, 15s. 11d; died July 15, 1850.

David Ryan, late of the Bogan River; payments made, 5s; paid into bank, £2 13s 6d; died August 10, 1850.

Benjamin Wright, late of Moreton Bay; payments made, £15 14s; died February 27, 1850; all funds paid out.

William Lewis, late of Seven Mile Hollow, near Sydney; money received, £5; payments made, £38 4s 4d; died March 31, 1851; all funds paid out.

Henry Taylor, late of Dundee, Clarence River; paid into bank, 10s 2d; died August 25, 1850.

Matthew Brooks, late of Stroud; paid into bank, £1 2s 2d; died February 1, 1851.

Michael Torpy, late of Aberbaldie, New England; payments made, 5s 10d; paid into bank, £4 0s 10d; died December 6, 1850.

Charles Bradley, late of Namoi River; payments made, 10s; paid into bank, £1 14s; died March 26, 1850.

James Eyre Meacle, late of Burwin River; payments made £6 10s 4d; paid into bank, 13s 5d; died October 8, 1850.

Thomas Christie, late of Goulburn; money received, £1 1s 8d; payments made, 11s 3d; paid into bank, £4 18s 11d; died December 20, 1850.

William Dockeray; payments made, £8 8s 4d; paid into bank, £8 8s 4d; died September, 1849; all funds paid out; late master of the schooner Brothers.

William Bramhall, late of Patti, Wollombi; payments made, 8s 6d; paid into bank, £21 17s 7d; died July, 1850.

William Byrnes, late of Mahratta; money received, £2 6s 2d; payments made, 5s 8d; paid into bank, £2 7s 7d; died November 26, 1848.

John Gleeson, late of King's Plains, New England; payments made, £5 11s 4d; paid into bank, £1 2s 8d; died August 16, 1850.

James Wright, late of Warialda; payments made, 5s; paid into bank, £3 11s 5d; died October, 1850.

Francis Whitworth, late of Sydney; money received, £18 7s 3d; payments made, £14 5s. 5d; died November 9, 1850.

William Ryan, late of Snowy River, Monaroo; payments made, 15s 4d; paid into bank, £41 18s 9d; died November 26, 1849.

John Hendry, late of Tarban Creek, Lunatic Asylum; payments made, 10s 2d; paid into bank, 3s 8d; died November 16, 1850.

Walter Heath, late of Adjenbilly; payments made, £3 8s 6d; died February 1, 1850.

Charles Bradney, late of Richmond; payments made, 5s. 4d; paid into bank, £8 2s 0d; died October 16, 1849.

William Chambers, late of Carcoar; payments made, £9 6s; died March, 1850.

Alexander M'Donald, late of Goulburn; formerly of Belfast; money received, £8 8s; payments made, 18s 7d; paid into bank, £7 9s 5d; died July 1, 1850.

Richard Scrace, formerly of England; payments made, £10 1s 5d; died January 4, 1849; at sea; emigrant per ship Fortitude.

Jeremiah Kenelly, late of Gammon Plains; payments made, £10 10s 4d; paid into bank, £1 9s 11d; died January, 1849.

John Crichton, late of Albury; money received, £3; payments made, 5s 6d; paid into bank, £2 11s 6d; died March 10, 1849.

Harriet Kett, formerly of Shoreditch; payments made, £5 11s 8d; died October, 1848; an emigrant. Died on passage from England.

John Stack, late of Ellangowan, Darling Downs; payments made, £56 1s; died May 2, 1847; all funds paid to administratrix.

William Clarkson, late of the barque Woodlark; payments made, £88 1s 9d; died December 28, 1849; all funds paid to administratrix.

Hannah Johnson, late of South Head Road; payments made, £623 16s 2d; died January 17, 1848; all funds paid to administrator.

Totals—Money received, £2045 15s. 8d.; payments made, £1288 8s. 1d., paid into bank, £1300 0s. 3d.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE LATE AUDITOR-GENERAL.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—The announcement in your issue of the 3rd instant, of the retirement from official life of the above officer, after having had charge of the account department in this colony for a quarter of a century, is a matter of no ordinary occurrence; as you say, "under" circumstances he felt necessary to tender his resignation, "and that the Executive felt it had no option but to accept it." Continuing further remarks in the following: "We need not go into details, these are sufficiently before the public in the proceedings of the Legislative Council, suffice it to say, that in the course of the re-adjustment of the public book-keeping, which was rendered necessary by the resolutions of the House of Commons and by the instructions of the Lords of the Treasury, and which substituted the principle of double entry for that of single, it required the transactions of each year should be recorded in the entries of that year, an error occurred to the extent of nearly £10,000." In further commenting, you state: "It was an error of the head, not the heart; an error of act, not of motive; still it was an error, and a very serious one, an error for which there can be no valid excuse, an error for which the Colonial Secretary in his place in Council did not attempt to defend, but candidly acknowledged, and earnestly deplored."

If I rightly understand your meaning of "re-adjustment of the public accounts," it is bringing the balances from the old books at the end of 1840, into those of the new books, commencing the following day, when my lords' double entry system took effect. During the Session of Council in 1850, the Colonial Secretary laid upon the Council table "Receipt and appropriation of the General Revenue for the year 1849," With memorandum annexed, of which the following extracts form a part.

"The new system of keeping public accounts recommended by the House of Commons, having been adopted in respect of receipts and expenditure of the General Revenue from the 1st January, 1850, only the abstracts of the same for the year 1849 have been prepared in a similar form to those submitted to the Council for several preceding years."

"The amount both of receipts and expenditure, after having been posted to distinct heads, have, to ensure accuracy, been carefully checked and reconciled with the Colonial Treasurer's abstracts."

In like manner, during the short session in 1851, the Colonial Secretary laid upon the Council table:—

"Abstract of the General Revenue, and its appropriation for the year 1850," to this is appended, "memorandum," from which is extracted,

"The following abstracts of receipts and expenditure of the General Revenue in the year 1850, have been prepared, so as to correspond with the *new form* of estimates introduced from the beginning of the year."

"The accounts both of receipts and expenditure after having been posted to distinct heads, have, to ensure accuracy, been carefully checked and reconciled with the Colonial Treasurer's account current."

Here there is assurance that the accounts between the Audit and Treasury departments were checked and reconciled with each other even to the end of the first year in which the new method of keeping the public accounts was adopted; then what becomes of your "re-adjustment," and the error that is discovered thereby.

The schedules have been a constant source of annoyance to the colonists, and the uncontrolled appropriation of these large sums annually by the local Government, has, I fear, led to the difficulties in the present case, and to the serious consequences that have resulted. As matter of history, Sir Charles Fitz Roy communicated by message to Council in 1846, that the funds provided by Schedule A would be insufficient to cover the expenses of the Court of Requests and Insolvent Court, amounting to about £5000 annually, and which till then had been directly paid out of the fees collected in those courts. The Council accordingly voted in that year a supplement to the schedule for the administration of justice, £4383 13s. 4d, upon the understanding that the sum so voted should not be used so long as there was a surplus on Schedule B, which could be transferred to make up the deficiency, and as there proved to be a surplus on the schedule amount to make up such deficiency, the money so voted was not made use of. For convenience I will state the annual excess of expenditure on Schedule A, from 1st January, 1846, the earliest period for which I possess imperfect data, with the contributions from Schedule B in aid of such excess:—

Annual excess of expenditure on Schedule A.

		£	s.	d.
1846.	The excess is stated at....	4,385	13	4
1847.	Do. do. do........	3,302	6	10
1848.	Do. do. do........	4,722	13	11
1849	Do. do. do........	6,767	11	4
1850.	Do. do. do........	2,820	2	5
1851.	Do. do. do. to 30th June	2,043	5	10
		24,041	13	8
	In the year 1847, besides the excess above stated, there was paid to Judge Willis......	5,750	6	10
	Total payments	29,792	0	6

Annual payments made towards making provision for the above:—

		£	s.	d.			
1846.	Balance at credit schedule A ..	3,850	3	7			
1846.	Schedule B contributed	4,385	13	4			
1847.	Do. do.	5,202	10	1			
1848.	Do. do.	4,722	13	11			
1849.	Do. do.	2,152	6	3			
1850.	Nil.	......					
1851.	Nil.	......					
					20,313	7	2
	Deficiency....				£ 9,478	13	4

This balance, £9,478 13s. 4d., is the so called deficiency, and for which the Sydney Treasury has a verdict recorded against it amounting to 5,817 4 7

Our Victoria friends seem to have been also getting a little over the score in expenditure; they will have to pay 3,661 8 9

As one of the benefits arising from a co-partnership with us.

An indemnity has been granted for this breach of privilege, and as poor Robin says, many words wont fill a bushel, it does not, in my humble opinion, require many figures to explain a matter of so much apparent simplicity.

The Parliamentary grant, being insufficient for the expenses of the administration of justice, there has been spent in excess of this, from the 1st January, 1846, to the 30th June, 1851, £24,041 13s. 8d., no very large sum it must be confessed, to secure such an important consideration; in this charge the expenditure on account of Port Phillip is included; from accounts before me, I learn that during the above period, the Courts of Requests for the County of Cumberland cost about £12,500, and the Courts of Requests at Port Phillip, about £3,500, moderate sums for such toys, leaving the amount chargeable as the expenses of the superior courts in comparison insignificant.

Is is rather unaccountable, that this so called deficiency was not made known at an earlier period; the first official announcement of it is by a message from the Governor-General, No. 33, to Council, on the 28th November last, just twenty-three months after the period you state the error to have been discovered by the "re-adjustment" rendered necessary of substituting in lieu of the old, the new method of bookkeeping by double entry. The message is headed, "Expense of the Administration of Justice."

I quote from it. "The entire available surplus at credit of Schedule B, has been applied to this purpose, but on closing the account there appears a deficiency of £9478 13s. 4d," "—but in accordance with the views expressed in the message of 1846, above referred to, the Governor-General considers it proper to make further application to Council for provision for the entire deficiency which could not be met out of the surplus on Schedule B." The correctness of the account is not impugned. His Excellency simply says, there appears a deficiency, and as it was understood in 1846 that any savings on Schedule B should be applied to make provision for any excess on the expense of the administration of justice, it did so provide in full, for that and the two following years, and in part for the year 1849, after which it ceased further aid. The charges upon this schedule were for the years

1846	about	14,000
1847	ditto	14,000
1848	ditto	14,000
1849	ditto	16,500
1850	ditto	20,700
1851	At present unknown.	

Your obedient servant,
RICHARD JONES.

Brisbane, January 20.

THE SUFFERING SQUATTER FINDETH A GOLD FIELD.

(Per favour of the Sydney Morning Herald.)

Gentlemen,—I have not this long time past raised my suffering voice! No, I have been very slily occupied with pick and pan in mountain, gorge, and gulley, caring very little for the Golden Fleece, leaving that to the gentle policy of the Governor-General and his ruling stars.

When my foolish shepherds were lured from their flocks by distant sounds of golden treasures, I called on the Greasy God and potted every wether and aged ewe I had, and relieved the cams of their superfluity; this reduced my numbers to one-half, chiefly young ewes and yearlings.

Thanks to the dripping carrot-growing season, I have storm of tallow, but my "cupidity" (a new disease among the colonists discovered by the London papers) cannot be reconciled to the antagonistic principle of surrendering one cask in ten to my mercantile friends as a compensation against the low rate of exchange. I look at the tiers of casks and ponder over the hardship of disposing of every tenth tier as a peace-offering to those glorious magnates of commerce, the English Banks and their Satellites; and thus quoth I to my agents Messrs. C—— and Co.—why it is one-tenth of my entire produce!! Gentlemen, it cannot be borne; but Messrs C—— argue most astoutly that this loss by discount of exchange is imaginary, that the ten casks of tallow will virtually (mark the work) return into my stores again by an increased quantity of goods for the same amount of money. Now, I can look on the tier of tallow as a substantial value, but I cannot conceive how they are to melt into tea, sugar, rock salt, or tobacco. I think of the difference betwixt a horse-chesnut and a chesnut horse as something similar. No, this discount of exchange virtually robs the producer (the pastoral interest) and distributes the plunder among merchants and trade generally.

The abundance of gold for export enables the merchants and bankers to trample on the exchanges, as though the wool grower was not sufficiently punished by the dearness of labour and the difficulties brought on him by the discovery of gold.

I would cheerfully submit to 15 per cent. discount on bills against gold, nor would I object to a 5 per cent. duty on its export, rather than abstract from the wool grower one cent., or see the Golden Fleece erased from Australia's field of industry.

Sir Charles must well know that the pastoral interest is the basis of the colony's prosperity; then why does his Government not arrest the destruction which the Golden Goddess is dealing around her. Sir Charles is a bold horseman and has a "good seat" *(some think otherwise)* let him plunge his spurs into the sides of the Colonial Secretary, and drive out, (it is in him), some sound, comprehensive measure, by which this golden produce may be converted to the good generally of every interest in the colony.

I will sell my gold dust, scale, and nuggetees, to a bank or banks, at 64s. per ounce, taking their bills payable in England 12 months after date, for the amount; provided Government will accept these bank "gold-bills" in payment for land, allowing every such purchaser to name three labourers in England, for passages to the colony, for every £100. I have wondered much that none of your able correspondents have proposed any means of turning this golden eruption to beneficial account. Let the government grant a concession to that bank which will continuously issue, say from 100 to 200 thousand pounds monthly, in paper of this character, which being *based on gold*, must be all the most fastidious political economist could desire. Let some measure of this kind be adopted, and the discount on bills against wool will vanish, and I would then cease to believe myself ever to have been

THE SUFFERING SQUATTER.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—I am glad to see the water question brought under discussion in your journal. My object in writing my former letter was to provoke a discussion of the question. Mr. Dawson's letter contains a most valuable suggestion, one I conceive quite practicable; the only question would be sufficiency and permanency of supply, and how far private interests must be considered. The question appears to lie between the Swamp, the Nepean, and George's River.

During the time of Sir Richard Bourke, before building the dam at Liverpool, it was at one time contemplated to build the dam sixteen miles further down the river, where there is abundance of stone, by this means to secure a body of water sixteen miles in length, varying from 10 to 40 or 60 feet deep, and 203 feet wide; beside including the Cabbaramatta and Prospect creeks, deep and extensive channels several miles in length, and of considerable width and depth. The first heavy flood would have driven the salt water before it, and filled up this immense reservoir, which would have been ever afterwards inexhaustible. From thence the water was to have been conveyed to Sydney, a distance of some twelve miles. I am not aware what the estimated expense was, but I believe the objection started was, that it would obstruct the navigation to the town of Liverpool; this, however, could have been obviated by a dock; while, on the other hand, such a frontage of fresh water would have greatly increased the local population, and thus have proved a greater benefit to the town than the mere obstruction would have proved an injury. In my former letter I proposed raising a company; but on reflection, would not the Government be justified in such an emergency to raise a grant of money through the Legislative Council, in much the same way as they did for building the military barracks. Suppose they laid out the large paddock at Redfern for a spacious square, and obtained on the proceeds a grant from the Legislative Council, the money to be paid back to the Crown from the water revenue. A fund in this way could be raised without difficulty to the amount of some £60,000 or £80,000, and as labour in all probability will be abundant, the question of water, so many years one of difficulty and anxiety, may be set at rest, and Sydney by a copious stream be saved from all the threatening evils of fire and pestilence.

That the Legislative Council may have funds, let all other public works be discontinued for twelve months, so as to enable the Council to make good the loan. These works could be carried out with double vigour the succeeding years, when the Crown by its land sales would have realized the amount. Two things have to be considered; first, the best way of supplying water; secondly, how to raise the needful means. I am surprised the board has not offered a premium for the best treatise or plan of introducing water; which would have given a stimulus to engineers and other scientific persons to turn their attention to the subject; also that the Board has not *specially* (instead of by their present advertisement) invited persons to attend their meetings, as few persons would like to intrude themselves upon an advertisement so worded.

The question is one of infinite importance to the welfare not only of Sydney, but of the whole colony. If the heart of our body politic (the pulsations of which reach the utmost extremities of the body) be destroyed, as has been the case in California and other countries, what then must be the consequence? I extract from your article on the 64th Anniversary, the following animated passage:—"Well might their hearts glow with honest pride when gathered together on the waters of their harbour, in loveliness surpassing almost any other spot in the known world, they saw their majestic city rise upon its shores, while the flags of all nations waved from tall ships that lay along their quays and wharves." But, like the fiery sword suspended over Jerusalem, a fearful apprehension hangs over your city: the apprehension of conflagration—the apprehension of pestilence—the apprehension of desertion, all from one want of a copious supply of water.

Water, great element of life,
Myriads in one globule live.

Let the citizens arouse themselves to avert these threatened evils, as they have others, with "vigour and determination," otherwise their fair city may become a great catacomb, or return back to a desert waste.

R. S.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—On perusing your yesterday's issue, I perceived a short paragraph in relation to the realization of Colonial Gold in the English market. There is no doubt that Mr. Martin's statements as to the standard price are quite accurate, and I am of opinion that all the exporters of gold are quite aware of these facts. The first gold that left here by the Thomas Arbuthnot, was shipped so hastily (in order to allow our English correspondents to know of the colony's production), that I do not believe scarcely any portion was assayed; consequently the news which arrived by the way of Melbourne, stating our gold to have realized mint prices (£3 17s. 10½d.), is in my opinion, a price obtained for the gold in the same state as it was shipped from here. If this was not the case, surely our communicators would not imagine that we do not know gold will realize the above price after being alloyed. I feel confident that this is the case, and by your allowing this to appear in your next publication,

You will oblige, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,
A SHIPPER OF GOLD.

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE,
TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1852.

IMPOUNDINGS.

Maitland.—January 17: Chesnut horse, near fore and hind feet white, blaze down face, saddle marks, branded TM [illegible] shoulder, aged, 14 and a half hands high, supposed to have been stolen. If not released on or before 11th February, he will be sold. J. Fitzgerald. 2s.

Vanderville, Picton.—January 10. From Glendiver, by E. Moore; damages 6d. Yellow bullock, white on rump, branded off hip IG, near hip IG. Red bull calf, no brand. If not released on or before the 14th February, they will be sold. H. Kable, 5s. 3d.

Pitt Town.—January 11. From J. Lahore's Farm: Bay horse, GR on the shoulder, a star on the forehead, 5 years old, about 16 hands high, a little white on the hind heel. Small bay horse, HG on the neck, a star on the forehead, 4 years old, 15 hands high; damages 6d. each. Also, on the 10th day of January, from Pitt Town: Large hoop horn bullock, red sides, white back and belly, illegible brand like S. P on hip; damages 6d. If not released in twenty-four days from the above date they will be sold. W. Thompson. 12s.

Mudgee.—January 15. From the purchased land of P. Bayly, Esq., of Lawson's Creek.—Grey mare, long tail, branded H near shoulder, [illegible] off shoulder, aged, [illegible] hands high; damages 6d. Also, from the estate of the late W. Lawson, Esq., of Tallewang:—Bay filly, white star on forehead, black points, branded BY near shoulder, 37 off shoulder, 3 years old, 16 hands high; [illegible] [illegible] off shoulder, 4 years old, 15 hands high; bay filly, near hind fetlock white, branded BY near shoulder, [illegible] off shoulder, 5 years old, 15 hands high; bay horse, black points, switch tail, saddle marks on back under saddle healed, branded EH near side of back under saddle, aged, 15 hands high; bay filly, white stripe down forehead, near fore fetlock and off hind fetlocks white, branded [illegible] off shoulder, 2 years old, [illegible] high; roan colour entire colt, white star on forehead, black points, branded DB near shoulder, 2 years old, 15 hands high; bay entire colt, white star on forehead, black points, branded apparently MB off hip, 2 years old, 15 hands high; black entire colt, white star on forehead, part of near hind fetlock white, branded WH off side of back under saddle, TJ on near side of back under saddle, 2 years old, 15 hands high; bay colt, black points, branded I over [illegible] near shoulder, 2 years old, 15 hands high; damages 6d. each. If not released, they will be sold on the 10th February. J. Singleton. [illegible]

Albury.—From the Station of J. Dight, Esq. January 14: Brindle bullock, like DD off hip. Black steer, T over A with three under near hip. Strawberry steer, brand not visible. Red steer, white back, RHB off hip. Black and white heifer, not branded. Red bullock, WJ off hip, 2 off ribs. Red cow, WY off hip and thigh. White bullock, T over A, with [illegible] under off ribs, M off shoulder. Brindle cow, JJ off hip. Yellow bullock, WB off hip, 3 off ribs. Brindle bullock, CN with CN under off hip, W off shoulder. Strawberry heifer, MB off ribs, WB sideways off shoulder. Brindle heifer, CX off hip. Strawberry cow, WP near hip, 50 near ribs. Red bullock, BB sideways off hip. Brown cow, IP off ribs, O near hip. Red bullock HLP conjoined off hip, C near shoulder. Red bullock, HLP conjoined off hip, C near shoulder. Yellow bullock, HLP conjoined off hip, C near shoulder; damages 3d. each. If not released on or before the 6th February, they will be sold. G. Bingham. 15s. 3d.

Carcoar.—January 12. From the Estate of Thomas Icely, Esq., Coombing: Brown and white bullock, [illegible] off rump. Red steer, [illegible] off rump, M near rump. Red cow, G off thigh, a square off ribs. Red cow, slit off ear, COS off ribs. Red bullock, DB near shoulder, illegible near rump. Red and white bullock, MAC off ribs. Red bull, [illegible], off ribs an indescribable brand. Brindle cow JM near ribs. Brown heifer, JH near ribs. White steer, spotted neck, WP J under off ribs. Red bullock, like W with strokes across off rump. Black and white bullock, like RH and B off rump. Brindle and white cow, JW J under near rump. Red heifer, piece off both ears, TH off rump and ribs. Red and white cow, BU off rump and ribs. Yellow and white bullock, JB off rump, Strawberry cow, EM with [illegible] under off rump, EM near rump. Red and white cow, JM off rump and ribs. Brown [illegible], piece off near ear, MI off rump. Red heifer calf, no brand visible. Red and white cow, UM off rump. Red bullock, [illegible] off rump. Brown and white bullock, CY off rump. Brindle poley heifer, C off rump. A A under off shoulder. Brindle heifer, white back, illegible brand near rump. Red and white steer, illegible brand off rump. Yellow heifer, no brand visible. Brindle and white poley cow, WB WH under off rump, JW under off ribs. Strawberry heifer calf, unbranded. Black steer, JM off ribs and thigh, [illegible] off ribs. Red and white cow, piece off near ear, slit off ear, W off shoulder. Red and white cow, piece off near ear, JW with strokes under near ribs. Blue strawberry cow, illegible brand off ribs. Red and white spotted steer, like MF off ribs. Black small horned bullock, [illegible] off rump, illegible brand off shoulder. Red and white heifer, top off both ears, MC near rump. Red steer, CW with W under off rump. Red and white steer, illegible brand off ribs. Red bullock, JB with a stroke under off ribs, [illegible] off thigh. Red and white cow, some brand. Blue cow, MS off rump and ribs. Brindle heifer, no brand visible. Blue strawberry heifer, illegible brand off ribs. Red steer, white flanks, like RW off rump, W off ribs. Strawberry cow, DB off rump. Black and white bullock, TO near rump, illegible brand off rump. Red steer, white tail, like S off shoulder. Red poley bald faced heifer, like IRY— off ribs. Black and white heifer, piece cut off ear, JB off rump and thigh. Strawberry cow, TK off rump and ribs. Brown bullock, DO off rump and ribs. White cow, red ears, AB off rump and thigh, like CM near rump. Black bull calf, white flanks, no brand visible. Brindle cow, EN off rump. Red and white cow, MB off rump, near rump. [illegible] the 14th instant, from the lands of E. North, Esq., King's Plains: Dark brown entire horse, star forehead, [illegible] near shoulder. Bay horse, near hind foot white, star, B near shoulder, MC off shoulder. Chesnut filly, blaze on face, near hind foot white, MB near shoulder. Black entire colt, near hind foot white, star, W.C with [illegible] under near shoulder. Bay filly, WC off shoulder. Chesnut mare, star in forehead, LA with [illegible] under near shoulder, brown filly foal by her side, unbranded. Bay filly, star on forehead, A near cheek and off hip. Bay colt, hind feet white, like WM near shoulder. Brown horse, near hind foot white, [illegible] near shoulder. Bay horse, hind feet white, blaze down face, TK neck off side, like 38, I near shoulder. Bay mare, small star, near hind foot white, aged, M near shoulder, JF with T under off shoulder. Dark brown filly foal by her side, unbranded. If not released they will be sold on the 20th February. G. Bruce, [illegible] 11s. 6d.

Jerry's Plains.—January 22: Brown horse, near hip down, branded on the near shoulder like E G over M, near fore and hind fetlocks white. Black mare, small star in the forehead, short tail, no fetlocks, branded on the off shoulder EC, on the near shoulder W H conjoined. Impounded from Mr. David Brown's farm; damages 2s. each. If not released on or before the 11th February they will be sold. T. Price. 3s.

Queanbeyan.—January 16: Bay gelding, black points, T—B over shoulder. Bay gelding, star forehead, near hind heel white, illegible brand like XD near shoulder. Bay gelding, black points, T near shoulder, IM off shoulder. Bay filly, black points, 3 years old, Q off shoulder. Chesnut horse, aged, white face, JW conjoined both shoulders. Also from Charnwood, driving and trespass, 7s. 6d.:—Bay gelding, off hind heel white, WB off shoulder. Same day from the Burra:—Bay horse, aged, sore back, spur marked, both hind legs white, O with IM over near shoulder. If not released they will be sold on the 10th February. W. Lee, 11s. 3d.

COLONIAL WHALERS AT SEA.

(With their last Reports.)

Jane, barque, 221 tons, Fowler, hence the 8th August, 1850; in Port Stephens in May, with 400 barrels sperm oil. Captain and others, owners.

Governor, brig, 147 tons, Hathaway, hence the 3rd December, 1850; reported by the Edward, October 28, with 100 barrels sperm oil. R. Towns, owner.

Clarkstone, barque, 244 tons, Field; hence the 13th December, 1850; reported by the Edward, October 28, with 80 barrels sperm oil. A. Fotheringham, owner.

Woodlark, barque, 243 tons, Sargeant, hence the 15th January, 1851. Flower, Salting, and Co., owners; spoken by the Sheffield, on the 23rd December, with 190 barrels sperm oil.

Rhone, barque, 322 tons, Dennis, hence 1st March, 1851. R. Towns, owner. At Honolulu, clean, on the 25th September.

Alpha, barque, 368 tons, Lee, hence 23rd March, 1851; spoken by the Mon, on the 1st January, 1852, with 200 barrels sperm oil. R. Towns, owner.

Lucy Ann, barque, 214 tons, Lovett, hence 2nd April, 1851; reported by the Edward, 25th October, with 60 barrels sperm oil, R. Campbell, tertius, owner.

Woodlark, barque, 257 tons, Kendall, hence 22nd March, 1851; spoken by the Alpha, on the 25th September, with 240 barrels sperm oil. G. Blaxland, owner.

Star, barque, 188 tons, Eury, hence the 25th March; spoken by the June on the 17th December, with 468 barrels sperm. Flower, Salting, and Co., agents.

Margaret, brig, 186 tons, M'Leod, hence the 12th April, 1851. R. Campbell, owner.

London Packet, barque, 356 tons, Verney, hence the 13th May, 1851; reported by the Alpha, September 25, with 200 barrels sperm oil. R. Towns, owner.

Lady Blackwood, barque, 255 tons, Evans, R. Towns, owner, hence, the 30th May, 1851; at Upolu 24th July, with 50 barrels sperm oil.

Nelson, barque, 247 tons, Spurling, hence the 15th May, 1851; reported by the Edward, October 28, with 150 barrels sperm oil. Flower, Salting, and Co., owners.

Daniel Watson, brig, 151 tons, Phelps, hence the 17th May, 1851; reported by the Edward, October 6, with 90 barrels sperm oil. J. S. Hanson, owner.

Waterwitch, brig, 195 tons, Watts, M. E. Murnin, owner. Hence the 6th June; spoken by the Sophia, on the 18th August, with 73 barrels sperm.

Proteus, barque, 254 tons, Elliott, J. M. Palmer, owner; hence the 27th June, 1851; reported by the Edward, September 14, with 8 barrels sperm oil.

Caernarvon, barque, 222 tons, Sullivan, hence the 7th July, 1851. R. Towns, owner.

Independence, brig, 199 tons, Lawrence, hence the 2nd August, 1851. R. Towns, owner.

Australian, barque, 305 tons, Wiles, hence the 25th August, 1851. M. Joseph, owner. Reported at Pitt Island in November, with 205 barrels sperm oil.

Jane, barque, 365 tons, Brazier, hence the 20th January, 1852; R. Towns, owner.

Pioneer, schooner, 98 tons, Oliver, hence the 22nd January, 1852.

Tuscarora, barque, 379 tons, Smith, hence the 4th December, 1851; R. Towns, owner.

Fibrous Substances Applicable to Manufactures.—We have seen a specimen of the fibrous substance of a plant growing wild in our Indian possessions, and which may be had in any quantity. It has not been in this country before. The fibre is long, soft, tough, and silky. We have also received a specimen of the fibres of another East Indian production, of a finer description, which might probably be converted into a new and useful material for wefting fancy stuffs of a mixed kind, such as those made at Bradford. We understand that one or two bales of the latter production have reached this country, and are for sale. In the Great Exhibition there are several fibrous substances well worthy the inspection of manufacturers. Amongst the contributions from Ceylon, west from the transept, will be found a number of these, all more or less adapted for being spun into yarn. In the contributions from Spain will be found a beautifully fine embroidered dress made from the fibre of the pine-apple, with the inscription: "This dress is made entirely from yarn spun from the fibre of the pine-apple, and embroidered by hand, by Signora Margrita of Manila." The texture of the cloth is wonderfully fine and even, and of a beautiful white. In the China department are several specimens of long China flax or grass, with the thread spun from the same, of great evenness, and very fine; along with several pieces of cloth, bleached and unbleached, as fine as cambric. In the section Spain will also be found samples of Spanish flax and hemp, not well enough dressed for spinning purposes, but still serviceable for paper-making. In this department, too, is a most interesting specimen of the inner-skin (of great size and texture) of a tree from the island of Cuba. It is called "lace-rind," and consists of the finest fibrous filaments arranged like network. The article alluded to will be found numbered 284 in the Spanish section, and is exhibited by M. de Yassi. The Botanical Museum at the Kew Gardens, to which the admittance is free, contains some beautiful and curious specimens of fibrous substances from a number of plants imported from various foreign countries. Among these will be found the fibre of the *bromelia*, used in the Isthmus of Panama by the shoemakers for making shoe-thread; a fibre used for making nets in New Granada; *Crotalaria juncea*, a vegetable fibre, imported from Bombay and Ceylon, with specimens of very fine fishing tackle made from it, almost as lustrous and transparent as glass, as well as many other specimens of vegetable fibres well worthy of careful examination. These are all to be seen in the upper gallery of the museum. To printers, designers, shawl-weavers, and others, the beautiful collection of prints, and copies of rare and curious exotic plants and flowers contained in the same museum, will afford an almost inexhaustible source of study, tending to improve their taste and advance them in their profession.—*Abridged from the Manchester Examiner and Times.*

Origin of Steam Navigation.—In the archives of Venice an interesting discovery has been made, from which it would appear that a Frenchman of the name of Gautier, professor of mathematics at Nancy, and member of the Society at Paris, was the first to invent navigation by steam. In the year 1756 he submitted his plan to the society, of which he was a member, and met with no countenance from that body. He then published a treatise on the subject, which attracted the attention of the Venetian republic, and procured for him an invitation to the shores of the Adriatic; he went, but death soon put an end to his labours. A year or two afterwards the theory of Gautier was practically exemplified on the Seine, amidst the acclamations of the Parisians. The treatise by Gautier on "Navigation by Fire," is the discovery alluded to above.—*Correspondent of the Wanderer* (Austrian paper.)

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.

January 30.—Daniel Webster, 296 tons, Captain Jones, from Wangaroa the 18th instant. Passengers—Mrs. Jones, child, and servant.

January 30.—John Bartlett, 331 tons, Captain Perkins, from Manila the 25th September. Passenger—J. Doyle.

DEPARTURES.

January 30.—Toroa, schooner, 58 tons, Captain Sholl, for Moreton Bay. Passengers—Mrs. Swift, Mr. Cheers, Mr. Hemphill, Messrs. J. Pritchard, J. Bullers, P. Douglass, J. Thompson, T. Brenner, Mr. Crate.

PROJECTED DEPARTURES.

This Day.—Phoebe, for Melbourne; William Penn, for San Francisco; Mos, for Auckland; Amazon, for the South Seas; Arab, for Liverpool; River Chief, for the South Sea Islands; Jane Francis, for London.

CLEARANCES.

January 30.—Amazon, schooner, 120 tons, Captain Howell, for the South Seas, in ballast. Passengers—Mrs. Howell and four children, Miss Brown, Miss Stephens, Miss Harmons, Miss Gilroy.

January 30.—Phoebe, schooner, 89 tons, Captain Nickson, for Melbourne. Passengers—Mr. Wilkinson, Mr. and Mrs. Connor, Mr. Warrington, Messrs. E. Wilmot, J. Wilmot, J. Connor, J. Higgins, W. Powers, R. Hill, T. Peck, P. Murdett, J. Cowell, Mrs. Lynch.

January 30.—William Penn, brig, 150 tons, Captain Webster, for San Francisco via the Feejees. Passengers—Mr. J. Paige, Mr. C. P. Ruggles.

January 30.—Mos, brig, 238 tons, Captain Norris, for Auckland. Passengers—Rev. J. Watsford, Mrs. Watsford, and two sons, Mrs. Smith, Mr. W. Edgcomb, Mr. Mick Hyland, Mr. L. M'Lever.

COASTERS INWARDS.

January 30.—Seagull, 90 tons, Caffery, from the Tweed, with 40,000 feet cedar; Effort, schooner, 47, Thompson, from Wide Bay, with 69 bales wool; Traveller, 14, Anderson, from Brisbane Water, with 800 baskets shells, 8 bags onions, 2 boxes eggs, 3000 shingles; Venus, 26, Findlay, with 14,000 feet timber; Juliet, 64, Rogers, from Tweed River, with 30,000 feet cedar; Cricket Player, 12, Jenkins, from Hawkesbury River, with 400 bushels wheat, 170 bushels corn, 50 bushels oats, 3 bags potatoes; Catherine, 30, M'Kenzie, from Hawkesbury River, with 1000 bushels maize, 200 bushels wheat; Traveller's Bride, 32, Lindguest, from Newcastle, with 40 tons coals; Thistle, 127, Mulhall, from Morpeth, with 93 bales wool, 24 casks tallow, 3 bales skins, 38 hides, 11 cases cheese, 22 kegs tobacco, 16 bags flour, 38 bags maize, 1 case apples, 25 bags onions, 7 bags potatoes, 3 pigs, 35 lambs, 13 horses.

COASTERS OUTWARDS.

January 30.—Traveller, 14, Anderson, for Brisbane Water, in ballast; Traveller's Bride, 32, Lindguest, Active, 10, Brown, for Newcastle, in ballast; Tyne, 40, Rowling, for William's River, in ballast; Primus, 38, Leanen, for Port Macquarie, with sundries.

IMPORTS.

January 30.—Daniel Webster, from Wangaroa: 230 loads timber, order.

January 30.—John Bartlett, from Manila: 201 packages cordage, 1 case cigars, 1 case hats, F. M'Nab and Co.; 197 cases Geneva, M'Nab, Brothers; 1 case merchandise, Smith, Brothers, and Co.; 5432 bags sugar, 8 packages bags, Australasian Sugar Company.

EXPORTS.

January 29.—Wandsworth, for London: from Sydney:—28 hogsheads, 1 butt wine, J. Taylor; 376 bales wool, T. Holt, jun.; 226 bales wool, Swain, Webbe, and Co.; 225 bales wool, 1 case elk horns, Thacker and Co.; 225 bales wool, Flower, Salting, and Co.; 81 bales wool, D. Cohen and Co.; 31 bales wool, S. Browning; 15 bales wool, G. Thorne and Co.; 74 bales wool, 19,000 treenails, 21 tons bones, 13 cwt. hoops, 750 horns, Gilchrist and Alexander; 74 bales wool, J. W. Gosling; 35 bales wool, J. T. Armitage and Co.; 1 case curiosities, W. H. Brown. From Newcastle: 56 bales wool, G. Bowman; 9261 tins preserved meat, 36 casks tallow, 54 bales wool, 1300 shank bones, 840 horns, 181 hides, 4 bundles sheepskins, H. Dangar; 293 hides, M'Ilvain; 73 bales wool, 2 bales sheepskins, 12 casks tallow, D. Cohen and Co.; 606 horns, C. Gedye, 16 casks tallow, 28 bundles sheepskins, J. Hingle; 50 bales wool, 1 case birds, Australian Agricultural Company; 139 bales wool, W. Dumaresq; 23 tons bones, 1400 hoofs, 800 horns, G. Dunlop; 1 case wine, J. King; 364 pieces timber, D. Lee; 1 case natural history, J. B. Stacey. Recapitulation: 1734 bales wool, 19,000 treenails, 683 hides, 44 tons bones, 1300 shank bones, 1490 and 13 cwt. hoofs, 32 bundles 2 bales sheepskins, 30,086 horns, 61 casks tallow, 9261 tins preserved meats, 364 pieces timber, 28 hogsheads, 1 butt 1 case wine, 1 case elk skins, 1 case curiosities, 1 case birds, 1 case natural history.

January 30.—Mos, for Auckland: 1 cask whiskey, 1 hogshead rum, 8 cases Madeira, 3 pipes, 2 hogsheads brandy, 104 casks beef, 26 horses, 250 sheep, 80 boxes, 40 half boxes soap, 5 tons oil casks, 15 cases cottons and prints, 9 bales slops, 12 casks pork, W. Wright; 12 chests, 10 half-chests tea, 70 bags rice, 4 hogsheads brandy, 3 hogsheads rum, 1 puncheon gin, R. Dacre; 1 package, 1 keg tobacco, Lane and Co.; 1 bale stationery, 2 packages nails, Kirchner and Co.; 1 case, 2 parcels stationery, W. and F. Ford; 1 bale leather, F. Hall and Co.; 1 case, Thacker and Co.; 61 mats sugar, 6 chests tea, A. Fairfax; 1 truss woollens, M'Arthur and Co.; 60 bags flour, H. Dent; 5 boxes candles, T. Donaghy; 1 case drapery, D. Jones and Co.

January 30.—Phoebe, for Melbourne: 2 cases cigars, 55 half-chests 60 quarter-chests tea, R. Coveny; 9 hogsheads brandy, 200 cases Geneva, Montefiore, Graham, and Co.; 25 cases cigars, Smith, Campbell, and Co.; 25 hogsheads rum, A. Cohen; 50 barrels pork, 2 cases hats, J. Simmons; 1 case jewellery, Flavelle, Brothers; 49 cases oilman's stores, 3 cases drapery, 1 bale slops, 1 case cottons, G. F. Wilkinson; 5 carts, 6 sets harness, 40 bags maize meal, 257 cheeses, 1 bag boots, 9 bags rice, Sheppard and Alger; 1 case guns, 3 bales blankets, 1 bale canvas, 2 cases pistols, 2 bales calico, Beames and Keele.

January 30.—William Penn, for San Francisco via Feejees: 3 cases 1 cask hardware, 1 package slops, S. Wilkinson, jun.; 35 gross files, 2 cases hats, part original cargo.

SHIPS' MAILS.

Mails will close at the Post Office as follow:—

For London.—By the Jane Francis, this day, at noon; by the Autumnus, on Monday, at 6; and by the Wandsworth and Regina, on Tuesday evening, at 6.

For Auckland.—By the Mos, this morning, at 11.

For Melbourne.—By the Phantom, this evening at 6.

The Daniel Webster reports the following vessels lying at Wangaroa:—Robert Pulsford, of New Bedford, 6 months out, clean; America, of New Bedford, 6 months out, with 44 barrels sperm oil; Edward, of Nantucket, 6 months out, with 40 barrels sperm oil; Alert, of New London, 14 months out, with 750 barrels sperm oil. Also the following whalers at Mongonui:—Braganza, of New Bedford, 700 barrels; the Scotland, clean; Chandler Price, with 70 barrels; Floridor, of Fairhaven, with 400 barrels; Merimos, of New London, 2100 barrels; Montezuma, of New London, with 300 barrels; Ontario, of Sag Harbour, with 700 barrels; Eugene, of Stonington, with 700 barrels; Montreal, of Fairhaven, with 3000 barrels; Florida, of New Bedford, with 500 barrels; Coral, of New Bedford, with 300 barrels; Francis Henrietta, of New Bedford, with 150 barrels; Albion, of Fairhaven, South Boston, of New Bedford, and George, of New Bedford, quantity of oil not known. Black Eagle, of Sag Harbour, clean; Vesper, of New London, with 60 barrels; Philip the 1st, of Greenport, with 60 barrels; Concordia, Mastic, of Greenport, clean; Saden, of New Bedford, quantity of oil not known; H.M.S. Calliope, and H.M. brig Fantome, from Auckland.

VESSELS EXPECTED IN SYDNEY.

FROM LONDON.

	Date of sailing.		Tons.	
Sydney	16	Sept.		
Thomas King	1	Oct.		
Joseph Soames	8	"	774	Elmstone.
Royal Stuart	15	"	573	Goble.
William Hyde	15	"	533	Applewaite.
Prince of Wales	18	"		
Glenbervie	20	"	383	Fullerton.
Yarra Yarra, ditto	20	"		M'Kellar.
Waratah, steamer	25	"		
New Liverpool	1	Nov.	800	
Duke of Wellington	1	"	560	Millar.
Havering	1	"	906	Price.
Unicorn	10	"	375	Hunter.
Calphurnia	10	"		
Maitland	15	"	648	
Thomas Arbuthnot	15	"	621	Heaton.
William Prowse	20	"	604	
Chieftain	24	"	293	Edwards.
Queenstown	25	"	335	Peter.
Lord Ashley			377	Roberts.
Ann			1100	Walker.
Neptune				
Senator			450	

Earl of Charlemont, with despatch.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Rimswell, ship, Hawkins, to sail the 10th of August.
Gibson Craig, with despatch.

FROM MANILA.

Douglas, barque, 472 tons, Rogers.
Argyle, ship, 396 tons, Holmes, via Port Phillip.
Giraffe.

FROM CHINA.

Almeda, schooner, 245 tons, Bates.
Berkeley, brig, 292 tons, Ives.
Mary and Ann, barque, 229 tons, Nowlan.
General Palmer, barque, 371 tons, Simpson.
Statesman, barque, 345 tons, Cooper.
Amazon, American ship.
Sands, brig.

FROM BATAVIA.

Symmetry, barque, 223 tons, Young.
Caldew, barque, 300 tons, Snow.

FROM CALIFORNIA.

Enigma, barque.
Gratry, French ship, Cabra.
Onyx, brig.
Henbury, ship, 900 tons, Clarke.
Duke of Wellington, barque.
Virginian, ship.
Maid of Julpha, brig, 180 tons, Beauvais.
Conside, screw steamer, 247 tons.
Barretto Junior, barque.
Pelham, ship, 500 tons.
Mary and Ellen, brig, 250 tons, M'Lean.
Lalla Rookh, barque, 400 tons, Hayes.

FROM ADELAIDE.

Louisa, brig, 182 tons, Heslop.

FROM PORT PHILLIP.

Heinrich, ship, 310 tons, Boye.
Cape Horn, barque, 173 tons, Edy.
Vanquish, schooner, 128 tons, Steele.
Favorite, schooner, 96 tons, Stericker.
Clara, brig, 178 tons, Thompson.
Velocity, schooner, 138 tons, M'Veigh.
Dart, brig, 154 tons, Collins.
Diana, brig, 103 tons.
Indus, barque, Pool.
Lillias, schooner, 88 tons, Wilkinson.
Coquette, schooner, 72 tons, Johnstone.

FROM HOBART TOWN.

Emma, brig, 139 tons, Pockley.
Fantome, H. M. brig, Commander Gennys.

FROM LAUNCESTON.

William, brig, 121 tons, Coffey.

FROM PORTLAND BAY.

Essington, brig, 120 tons, Mills.

FROM THE SOUTH SEA ISLANDS.

Bride, schooner, 66 tons, Dalmayne.
Marian Watson, schooner, 146 tons, Abbey.
Swan, cutter, 31 tons, Bruce.
Henriette, schooner.
Juno, barque, 212 tons, Orr.
Placer, schooner, Pritchard.
Supply, schooner, 170 tons, Strachan.
Oberon, cutter, 43 tons, Lyons.
Deborah, schooner, 121 tons, White.
Oceanic, Belgium ship, 520 tons, Rodon.
Emma Prescott, brig, 160 tons, Pligg.
Cheerful, schooner.

FROM VALPARAISO.

Louisa Baillie, ship.
Isabella, barque, Lacey.
Spray, three-masted schooner.

FROM NEW ZEALAND.

William Alfred, schooner, 118 tons, Tailey.
Scotia, schooner, 59 tons, Ward.
William, schooner, 62 tons, Taylor.
Matilda, schooner.
King William, barque, 486 tons, Dewar.
Despatch, schooner, 139 tons, Pearock.
Louis and Miriam, brig, 127 tons, Pilfold.
Emma, brig, 121 tons, Brooks.

FROM THE MAURITIUS.

Fanny Fisher, barque, 239 tons, Harrold.

Custom House.—Entered Outwards: January 30. Helen Baird, 441, Wilson, for Guam; Shamrock, steamer, 200, Gilmore, for Melbourne.

The John Bartlett, from Manila, reports the General Palmer as watering at Balla, and was to leave for Sydney on the 1st December. She has upwards of 300 Coolies on board.

In consequence of Captain Gilmore requiring to appear as a witness in a case of theft of money on board the Shamrock, the vessel will be detained till Tuesday.

A large steamer, a frigate, and a corvette, were expected at Tahiti, with the new Governor, M. Page, who was to leave France about the end of 1851.

DIARY.

MEMORANDA TO NEXT PUBLICATION.

January.		Sun rises	Sun sets	High water morn.	High water even.
31	SATURDAY	5 21	7 6	2 29	3 3
February.					
1	SUNDAY	5 22	7 5	3 42	4 20

Full Moon, 4:57, February 6.

ROYAL VICTORIA THEATRE.

This Evening, January 31,

Will be produced the Nautical Drama of BLACK EYED SUSAN! Admiral, Mr Belfield; William, Mr. Griffiths; Captain Crosstree, Mr. Arabin; Doggrass, Mr. Rogers; Hatchet, Mr. Spencer; Gnatbrain, Mr. F. Howson; Jacob Twig, Mr. Willis; Quid, Mr. Saville; Blue Peter, Mr. J. Howson; Dolly Mayflower, Miss E. Griffiths; Black-Eyed Susan, Mrs. Guerin. After which, the Interlude, entitled THE WANDERING MINSTREL. Mr. Crincum, Mr. Rogers; Herbert Carroll, Madame Carandini; Jem Bags, Mr. Howard; Mrs. Crincum, Mrs. Gibbs; Julia, Mrs. Evans; Peggy, Miss E. Griffiths. To conclude with the Extravaganza of THE LOVES OF LORD BATEMAN AND THE FAIR SOPHIA.

THE Sydney Morning Herald.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 31, 1852.

"Sworn to no Master, of no Sect am I."

THE COLONIAL POOR.

The proceedings at the late Annual General Meeting of the Benevolent Society have recalled our attention to the question, which has several times been discussed in these columns, as to the fairest and most equitable mode of providing for the maintenance of the colonial poor.

Few men are so callous as to deny that the helpless poor *must* be maintained, or that, as put by the Chief Justice in his speech at the Meeting, wherever distress exists, whether it arise from the misconduct of the sufferer, or from circumstances beyond his control, the distress should be relieved. Nor will it be denied by any person who duly reflects on the subject, that the general prosperity of the community, the abundance of employment, and the cheapness of the necessaries of life, are any guarantee against the constant existence of a necessitous class. It has, indeed, been thoughtlessly asked why, in such a country, there should be any poor at all? It might as well be asked why there should be any individuals suffering from the loss of sight, from lameness, from sickness, from old age, and from any of the innumerable calamities by which human beings are every where liable to be plunged into the lowest depths of poverty and want. If even in the land which flowed with milk and honey it was an inexorable law of nature that the poor should "never cease," it would be fully to suppose that in any other land that law would be reversed. Certain it is that in these colonies, with all the advantages they offer to the lower classes, the poor have never ceased; equally certain that cease they never will.

Nay, is it not certain that, as heretofore the poor have not only not ceased, but have increased in numbers from year to year, they will in future become far more numerous than might have been expected under ordinary circumstances? Already our gold-fields have had the effect of adding largely to their number, causing multitudes of heartless men to desert the families dependent upon them for daily bread. We are all anticipating a larger influx of population than ever would have been realised but for our great discovery. Will not this necessarily produce a corresponding increase in the number of our poor? There can be no doubt about it; and the question is, by what means is the exigency to be met?

It appears that the cost of the Sydney Benevolent Society alone, including its new branch establishment at Liverpool, is estimated for the current year at between £5,000 and £6,000, towards which upwards of £3,000 has been contingently voted by the Legislative Council, the balance having to be raised by voluntary contributions. The vote was coupled with the condition that not less than £1,000 should be obtained from private subscriptions.

Now this condition appears to us to be most unjust, and we had almost added, absurd. It is unjust to the benevolent citizens; it is unjust to the poor. It virtually imposes upon the former a double tax; it virtually threatens the latter that unless the tax be paid, they must, so far as the Legislature is concerned, be abandoned to starvation. The persons from whom this £1,000 is to be asked in the shape of free gift, are amongst those from whom the Colonial Treasury derives the £3000 in the shape of compulsory tax. We put it to the common sense of any man, is this just? Have the representatives of the general body of tax-payers any right—we do not say any legal right, but any moral right—to deal out the public funds on a principle which relieves the churlish at the expense of the generous, and which makes the sustenance or abandonment of the poor contingent on compliance or non-compliance with its inequitable requirement?

In regard to what may be called *sectional* institutions—institutions in which only sections of the community are interested—the "half and half" mode of voting public moneys introduced by Sir Richard Bourke is not objectionable, serving as it does not only to assist in the carrying out of laudable undertakings, but to stimulate the pecuniary liberality of the parties benefited by its application. But the cause of the poor is not sectional, but national. It is the cause of the whole community. Incidental distress may have claims which private benevolence cannot and ought not to resist. But the Pauper System, which contemplates the poor as a promiscuous and ever-living class, and makes permanent provision for all who may descend into that class, is a burden too heavy for private benevolence to bear, and which, therefore, ought to be borne by society at large.

It comes, then, to this, that if these views are correct—and we are glad to see that they are taken up by intelligent and influential men—the Legislature, instead of doling out its charities with a stinted hand, and on conditions essentially unjust and cruel, must take upon itself the entire burden of our pauper system. These half-and-half measures have served their turn; they have met the system in its transition state, caused by the gradual withdrawment of assistance from imperial funds; but they are unequal to the great exigencies looming in the future.

The stale objection to poor laws is, that by giving to the lower orders a legal right to be maintained, under infirmity or old age, at the public expense, they encourage idleness and improvidence. If this objection possesses any force, and we do not deny that it possesses some, the fact is, that it applies to our benevolent societies as well as to the poor laws of the parent country. The lower orders here, are well aware, and are sometimes heard to boast, that in the event of distress overtaking them, they have these institutions to fall back upon. The case would not be worse were these institutions maintained entirely at the public cost; it might perhaps be better, if the discipline of our Asylums were assimilated to that of the English workhouse.

Whether our poor should be maintained by means of a specific tax, or by annual votes out of the General Revenue, is a question in which there may be different opinions. We have on former occasions stated why we incline to the latter course. The question ought to have been mooted in the Legislature before now. Let us hope that another session will not pass away without an earnest and systematic effort to dispose of it in a way consonant with sound reason, and adapted to the great social changes which impend over the colony.

Appointment.—His Excellency the Governor-General has appointed Arthur Wilcox Manning, Esq., to be a Magistrate of the Territory and its dependencies; and to be Commissioner of Crown Lands for the Monaro district.

Wagga Wagga.—It having become necessary to appoint a place at the crossing of the Murrumbidgee River, between North and South Wagga Wagga, His Excellency the Governor-General has, by a proclamation in yesterday's *Government Gazette*, appointed the crossing over the Murrumbidgee River between North and South Wagga Wagga, to be a place at which a ferry shall be established, and at which tolls shall be collected.

Purkis and Lambert request the attention of the public to their sale this day, at the mart, at 11 o'clock, of Byass' porter, bottled ale and porter, Madeira, port, sherry in pints, champagne, case brandy, sherry in hogsheads and quarter-casks, colonial soap and tobacco.—Communicated

DOMESTIC INTELLIGENCE.

INSOLVENT COURT.

Friday.

MEETINGS FOR MONDAY.

In the estate Francis A. Levin, a single meeting, at half-past 10 o'clock.

In the estate of John Grahame and Co., an adjourned special meeting, at half-past 11.

FINE ARTS.

Mr. Nicholl's Head of Australia.

We have already had occasion to notice the excellent collection of casts and original sculptures which Mr. Nicholl, with infinite care, and at great expense, has brought out to this country.

The gallery in Dowling-street is replete with the best specimens of the glorious antique; and the sublime creations of more modern days are there also, bearing silent testimony to the eternal truth, that the love of the beautiful is inherent in the nature of man; and that the spark of Genius, smothered though it be by adverse circumstances,—

—— that unspiritual god,—

will, and must ever, shine forth with a brilliancy all its own, through the damp cold mists of prejudice or hate; and, in despite of every difficulty, and of every impediment, reveal itself to the world, great and invincible.

A gallery of sculptures is, yet, not the most popular of lounging places, because the unschooled eye wanders idly over the cold marble, not perceiving the qualities, not comprehending the language, of those exquisite embodiments of ideal beauty, which, to the man of cultivated taste, to the connoisseur in those mystical impersonations of abstract excellence, bodily and mental, speak with a voice and power that calls forth secret echoes in the inmost recesses of the soul. Stirring, with gentle, yet with irresistible influence, the hidden emotions of our spiritual unseen essence.

The art of the painter is more familiarly understood. Colour tells its tale more plainly; in more homely and more easily decyphered characters does it narrate the form and story of that which it would represent; and although there is, even in painting, an almost inconceivable gulf between the truly sublime and the obviously meretricious, yet the representation of natural objects upon coarse canvas, by the aid of oil and baked earth, is an easy task in comparison with that more intellectual, because more abstract art of investing lifeless stone with the quality of expression; of making the rude rock, or the rough mineral, the channel of communicating to man conviction of the sublime.

George the Second hated "bootry and bainting." Whether he loved sculpture or not, history saith not; but it is a matter of congratulation to us of the 19th century, that the discouragement of art is no characteristic of our age, and that the statuary, no less than the poet and musician, hath his acknowledged place in the temple of fame.

Mr. Nicholl, without any pretension to the first rank, is evidently an artist of no common merit. In bringing into the notice of the colonists of Australia the immortal works of our forerunners in the race of civilisation, those works which have commanded, and must, to the end of time, command the unqualified, the almost idolatrous, admiration of every man who gazes upon them, he has done "yeoman's service" to the state.

But he is not merely the exhibitor of other men's excellencies, he lays claim, modestly enough, to an excellency of his own; and as an earnest of his powers, and a proof of his qualifications, he has modelled a colossal head, emblematic of Australia. The work is strictly classical. The head represents a young female, of great beauty: a beauty not ethereal, but earthly—real; the impersonation of the genius of our great and glorious land. The features are "natural and Greek;" the expression of the face severe, thoughtful, serene; but withal a smiling charm, a virgin simplicity about the *contour*—a lurking *espieglerie* in the corner of the full eyelid—which agreeably relieve the meditative cast of the ample and polished brow. The head is crowned with Australian myrtle; whilst other products of the golden land are strewn around, including the cotton plant, the olive, and the grape, with several indigenous flowers and shrubs; all modelled from nature, and serving to complete the emblematic character of the sculpture.

Beneath is a spirited bas-relief representing Australia, under the guidance of Britannia, starting in her glorious career. This portion of the work is, to our apprehension, quite a gem; the martial figure of Britannia contrasting finely with the more subdued and diffident *prosopopeia* of her youthful offspring; who yet, with evident exultation, shakes the reins of her fiery steeds, which mindful of their charge, prepare to put forth all their strength, in order to bear her victorious and unharmed through the arena of contending nations. Other emblematic devices adorn the base on which the head rests, and the work, as a whole, is not only creditable to the artist, but truthful and poetical in a very high degree. It well deserves a lengthened study.

We believe some arrangements were in contemplation for opening a subscription, with the view of securing the execution of this very beautiful figure in marble; but we regret to say that no definitive measures have yet been agreed upon, and the creation of the artist has scarcely attracted the passing notice of those who are well able, and ought to be willing, to encourage the study, and promote the interests of classical art in this colony.

ABSTRACT OF SALES BY AUCTION THIS DAY.

Messrs. Purkis and Lambert.—At their Mart, at 11 o'clock, Byass' Porter, East India Madeira, Sandeman's Port, Claret, Case Brandy, Sherry, Champagne, Soap, Tobacco.

Mr. Armstrong.—At his Repository, at 10 o'clock, the Coaching Stallion "Fashion," 12 Horses from Cleveland Mares, and a Digger's Turn-out.

Mr. Burt.—At the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock, Cyrus, entire by Cap-a-pie; also, Horses, Draught Mare, Gigs, Carriage Harness, &c.

Mr. G. Pickering.—At his Rooms, at 11 o'clock, Household Furniture, Crockeryware, Hats, Scented Soap, Hair Brooms, Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, Books, Cheese, damaged Inks, Limejuice, Violin, Boots and Shoes, Mosquito Curtains, Clothing, and Sundries.

Mr. H. A. Graves.—On the premises, of Mr. William Bloomfield, sen., Paddington, at half-past 10 o'clock, Household Furniture and Effects.

Mr. G. A. Lloyd.—At the Stores of Messrs. Gilchrist and Alexander, Lyons-buildings, George-street, at 11 o'clock, 16 Hogsheads Ale.

Australasian Steam Navigation Company.—The first half-yearly meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held yesterday, Mr. R. Campbell in the chair. A dividend of five per cent. for the half-year was declared. The business transacted was wholly of a formal nature.

Slaughtering Act.—A butcher named Devay was yesterday found guilty of having on his premises, at five o'clock in the morning of the 15th instant, four pieces of beef, which were unfit for human food, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of £10, with 15s. 6d. costs, or be imprisoned for one month.

Hackney Carriage By-laws.—A cabman named Williams was yesterday convicted of a breach of the by-laws for the regulation of hackney carriages, by refusing to take a fare, and was sentenced to pay a penalty of 10s., with 6s. costs.

Horse-stealing.—Yesterday afternoon, a horse, saddled and bridled, the property of Mr. Henry Ferris, was stolen from Mr. Ferris' gateway, where the animal was temporarily hung up.

Illicit Distillation.—A serious infringement on the Distillation Laws having been made known to the Collector of Customs, a coaster from Port Macquarie was boarded on Thursday last, and six casks out of a consignment of fourteen, described in the manifest as containing tallow, were found to be filled with colonial distilled brandy, supposed to be the produce of a vineyard in the above district. As the matter will be immediately brought before the proper tribunal, it would be premature to enter at present into further particulars.

Central Criminal Court.—This Court will commence its sittings on Monday next, at Darlinghurst Court House. There are twelve cases for trial, namely, one of murder, one of rape, three of forgery, one of horse-stealing, two of larceny and receiving, one of stealing in a dwelling-house to the amount of £5, one of obtaining goods under false pretences, one of larceny, and one of stealing on shipboard. Both of the cases of larceny and receiving are against the same individuals, a male and a female; and another prisoner, a male, has also to answer two distinct charges. This reduces the number of prisoners actually for trial to eleven. Of these there are eight males and three females. We are unable to state with accuracy the civil conditions of the prisoners.

Water Police Office.—Yesterday, the presiding magistrates were Major Lockyer, Captain Moriarty, and Mr. J. N. Beit. The list included one runaway apprentice from the Arab, who was ordered to be put on board again; two seamen belonging to the Jane Francis, who pleaded sickness as their excuse for neglecting to go on board; one was remanded for a medical opinion, the other discharged on condition that he provides a substitute, and pays the expenses of his apprehension. The next case was a runaway from the U. S. whaler Sheffield, who was remanded to the cells until this evening, and then to be sent on board. The bench was afterwards occupied for some time in the further hearing of a charge of larceny preferred against the cook of the brig Christina, and which was again remanded until this morning.

Small Farms in the Western Counties.—The letter of our correspondent Cincinnatus has led us to make some enquiries at the Surveyor-General's Office, and we find that the suggestions of Cincinnatus have been already carried out—that tracings showing all the farms for sale in any police district are deposited in the Police Office of that district, and the clerk of the bench is to afford all necessary information and assist the intending purchaser in communicating with the Treasury. We were pleased to find that since the determination of the Government to get rid of the illegal occupancies by measuring for sale all the available spots in the western counties, where, in consequence of the elevation, wheat can be grown with the greatest certainty—some hundreds of small farms have been sold, and on calling for the map of the south-western counties we found them dotted with these small homesteads, almost every one of which commands water and soil available for cultivation. Indeed, the Government seems to have bestowed a very laudable attention on this part of the subject of location, and to have afforded every possible facility for the immediate purchase of land by those who may desire either to settle or invest the proceeds of their labours.

Obscene Language.—Ann Pattison was, on Thursday evening apprehended by a policeman in Castlereagh-street, and lodged in the Watch-house until brought before Mr. Chambers yesterday forenoon, for using obscene language. The policeman swore that he twice heard the prisoner say to another female, "come out here you sow, with your litter of young ones." Guilty: to pay a penalty of 2s. 6d., or to be confined for twelve hours in the cells.—Elizabeth Marks and Ann Reynolds, convicted of having used language too gross for publication; were each fined 5s., with the alternative of 48 hours in the cells. Margaret Widders, a frequent visitor at the Court under similar circumstances, was proved to have made use of language, in a public street, as bad as that uttered by the two prisoners last named, but was discharged on condition of taking the pledge, and never appearing before the Court again.

Committals.—Mr. John Korff yesterday appeared at the Police Office, on summons, before the Police Magistrate and Alderman Egan, charged by Mr. E. M. Sayers, with having obtained money under false pretences. Mr. Korff was employed by Mr. Sayers to examine the stores, &c., of the brig Clara, and to purchase such things as he might find requisite; Mr. Korff surveyed the vessel, and purchased a number of articles to complete her outfit, among which were an anchor and a chain cable, for which the sum of £40 7s. was charged as having been paid, whereas the purchase money really paid was but £16 3s.—his commission of £5 8s. being added to the account, for which Mr. Sayers gave a cheque. In consequence of information received by Mr. Sayers soon after giving the cheque, he stopped its payment. Mr. Lowe and Mr. Nichols conducted the prosecution, and Mr. Johnson the defence. At the request of the professional gentlemen the inquiry was conducted with closed doors. Bail was allowed in £200, with two sureties in £100 each.—Amelia Baird was committed to take her trial for stealing three half-crowns from the person of one James Bennett, in Lansley's public-house, Clarence-street.

Alleged Lunacy.—A respectable looking man, named Ellis, was yesterday brought before Mr. Chambers, the charge against him being that he was of unsound mind. A policeman deposed, that in pursuance of a warrant granted at the instance of Dr. M'Garvie he apprehended the prisoner; subsequently to the apprehension he had several times called at Dr. M'Garvie's house for the purpose of giving him notice to attend the Court, but had not succeeded in seeing him. Dr. M'Garvie having been called three times, and not answering, and there being nothing in either the demeanour or the appearance of Mr. Ellis indicative of any aberration of intellect, Mr. Chamber ordered him to be discharged. Scarcely however had Mr. Ellis left the Court than Mr. Chambers sent a policeman to bring him back. On his reappearance before the Court, Mr. Chambers said, "I find, sir, on reading Dr. M'Garvie's affidavit, that in his opinion you are not in a fit state to be at large. You must remain here awhile; take a seat, and I'll send for Dr. M'Garvie." In two hours afterwards, Mr. Chambers said, addressing Mr. Ellis (Dr. M'Garvie not having arrived), that it would be necessary to detain him until to-morrow, in consequence of the complainant's absence. "In his affidavit Dr. M'Garvie says he is fearful that you will commit a breach of good behaviour, and prays that you may be apprehended and dealt with; and yet he fails to attend here to-day. You will therefore have to remain in custody until to-morrow morning. I will give directions that you shall be made as comfortable as circumstances will allow." Mr. Ellis was then removed to the watch-house.

Binalong.—Dogs.—His Excellency the Governor-General has directed it to be notified, that the provisions of the Dog Act have been extended to the town of Binalong.

PARRAMATTA.

At a Special Licensing Meeting, composed of Mr. Forbes, P.M., and Messrs. Oakes, Byrnes, and Baylis, J.P.'s an Auctioneer's District License was granted to Mr. John F. Staff, for the town and district of Parramatta.

Committal.—Biddy the Linnet, alias Dunbs, a perfect nuisance to Parramatta, and who is periodically tried and convicted, quarter sessions after quarter sessions, for robberies and various misdemeanors, was charged with breaking the sashes of the windows, and stealing a blue coat from the dwelling-house of Mr. C. Jackson, of Church-street. The case was clearly proved, and the result was her committal. When we look at the whole retinue of Chairman, Justices, Crown Prosecutor, Clerk of the Peace, with the proclamations, reading of indictment, swearing in of twelve good and honest men, &c., &c., we think that the learned Crown Prosecutor will be of opinion that two years' imprisonment under the Vagrant Act would have been the most adequate punishment for those incorrigibles who "glory in their shame," and laugh at a court of justice.

Base Ingratitude.—Abley Niblett appeared before Mr. Forbes, P.M., and Mr. Oakes, J.P., to answer an information exhibited by Mr. James Byrnes, under the Malicious Injury Act, charging the defendant with maliciously destroying sundry apple trees, and grape vines, his property. Defendant is the wife of an old man who was by trade a baker, and had been supported in his business for years past by Mr. Byrnes, and who allowed Niblett and his family to live rent free for a considerable time, and at his death contributed towards his interment; after which Mr. Byrnes procured situations for his children; and on the defendant desiring to remove, a horse and dray was sent to save her expense, and a message for defendant to take what fruit she pleased out of the garden. In the face of all this she maliciously and wilfully proceeded to commit the damage above stated, observing that neither Mr. Byrnes nor any other person should enjoy her husband's labour. Their worships remarked that this was a most aggravated case, and were about to inflict the severest punishment, when defendant expressed great sorrow for the past. Mr. Byrnes remarked that no such contrition was manifested till the present time, or he should not have brought the case, but for the sake of example to others, who think that on a tenancy they are at liberty to commit such outrages without the fear of the law; he, Mr. Byrnes, however, prayed the mercy of the Court on behalf of defendant, whose only defence was that she got into a passion. She was fined one shilling, and strictly admonished.

State of the Weather.—The late rain has been a most providential visitation, for a few days longer of such heat as Sunday last, at noon, would have determined the fate of the maize crop; to wit, it was remarked last week by a farmer of Pitt Town, "If we have rain within a few days I shall have at the least 1500 bushels of corn, but if not, my crop is done. On Sunday evening last, at five o'clock, a thunder storm rose from the north-west, and rain poured copiously most of the night; continued a little showery on Monday, but heavy rain on Tuesday and Wednesday. Thursday was one of the most overpowering hot days we have known this summer, the wind west by north; at midnight it blew a hurricane, with heavy rain, thunder, and lightning. Friday morning, nine o'clock, clear, and very warm.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

An extremely brisk demand for the Victoria Market has run off stocks of Brandy, Rum, Geneva, Pickles, Fish, Cheese, Hams, Sardines, Cigars, Raisins, Currants, Rice, and several minor articles low; of many of these above-enumerated a most abundant supply was held for nearly twelve months past, and the sacrifices made in consequence were great. Consequently it was found that the Port Phillip markets were bare of nearly every necessary, and an immense influx of population caused an unprecedented demand, at extravagant rates; to supply the chief wants of the diggers they can only look to Sydney in the meantime. The result has proved most beneficial to our merchants, relieving them of a quantity of goods for which they could otherwise have had no possible outlet for many months. We are aware of very heavy orders being forwarded to England for goods at the commencement of our gold discoveries, and although private advices are against heavy importations from [illegible], still we are inclined to think that we shall have an ample supply for our own wants; but seeing the extraordinary demand from Victoria, and which must last for five or six months, or at least whilst digging is so remunerative as at present, we need not apprehend very heavy stocks of British goods, such as Spirits, Beer, Oilmen's Stores, and Groceries—for a considerable period. There is only a limited demand for other British imports with a few exceptions, consequently we must look for stores supplied with goods of a description unsuitable to our markets.

R. BARNETT, Broker.

Sydney, January 31, 1852.

GOLD CIRCULARS.

H. M. schooner Bramble, from New Zealand, has put us in possession of some further particulars respecting the New Zealand gold fields—but only sufficient to confirm previous reports, as she sailed immediately after the [illegible].

The news from Victoria is highly encouraging, and there can be very little doubt that if the miners were favoured with half the rain we have had at the Turon, they would obtain gold in very large quantities.

Very valuable information has been received from the Rev. W. B. Clarke, who is now out on a prospecting tour on behalf of H. M. Government. It has been very generally believed that gold was not likely to exist in other than quartz formations; but Mr. Clarke has found it existing in granites of a peculiar character, in the counties of St. Vincent, Argyle, Murray, Dampier, Wallace, Wellesley, and beyond the boundary on the Victoria side; in the tableland of the Maneroo, the Murrumbidgee, the Bunna, and the Snowy Rivers. It does not appear to run in veins as in quartz formations, but in grains widely distributed, and therefore not so likely to pay for working; but Mr. Clarke gives it as his opinion that some of these granite rocks will prove richer than is supposed. This eminent geologist has already travelled over 1300 miles of country, and is now on his way to Twofold Bay, intending if possible to reach Cape Howe. We shall look with considerable anxiety for his official report.

From the northward we hear that gold has been discovered around Tamworth, on the River Peel, one man procured 15 pennyweights with a tin dish. There can be very little doubt that available fields will be opened up to the north as soon as sufficient labour arrives to wash them, but while men can secure at Braidwood, the Turon, and Ophir, their 6, 10, 15, 20, and even 30 ounces per day, it cannot be expected that they will waste time in looking for other mines.

At Braidwood matters progress favourably: about Two licenses have been issued this month, and the [illegible], as a whole, appear satisfied.

The Meroo is yielding first-rate results, which may be seen by the fact that labouring men are not to be got under £3 per week and rations.

Private advices from the Turon state the bed claims to be again under water, from a heavy thunder-storm and a continuance of wet weather; the holders were quite [illegible], and several had sold out at merely nominal prices, while others had actually abandoned their claims. Success was, however, attending some parties. Mr. West, on Sheep Station Point, and taken out 80 ounces in nine days. Another party obtained 32 ounces on Thursday last from a bed claim on Monty Point; and a poor man got 21 ounces 10 dwts. in one day out of a bed claim at Beaton's Race, below Harbottle's store.

The escorts brought in this week—from Bathurst, 384 ounces; Ophir, 16 ounces; Meroo, 350 ounces; Sofala, 1265 ounces; Braidwood, 1874 ounces. And the quantities from Braidwood, 568 ounces; Bathurst, 279 ounces; Sofala, 835 ounces; Queanbeyan, 50 ounces; and Ophir, 17 ounces. Making a total by escorts and mails, of 6128 ounces: in value about £20,000. In addition to the above we have received by the Thomas and Henry, from Melbourne, 1000 ounces; and per Shamrock 20,000 ounces. Making a grand total this week of about £120,783.

The price has slightly advanced, and may now be quoted at 64s. 6d. Very large quantities have changed hands at 63s. 3d., 63s. 6d., 64s. 9d., and a few parcels as high as 64s. 6d.

The export since our last has been—January 29, per Brightman, for London, 295 ounces; which at 64s. per ounce, gives £956 10 9
Add previous export .... £702,565 0 ?

Total shipped to this date £703,521 0 7

Exchange on London—Drafts against gold, 7 per cent. discount. Freight, ½ per cent.

GEORGE A. LLOYD.

474, George-street, January 30.

In handing you the statement of this day's sale of Gold, prices will be found much higher than reported last week; and we may fairly calculate on a steady rise.

The amount of gold received from Port Phillip was large; however, it soon found ready buyers, and it certainly does appear of great richness. So spirited a demand existed that I should have sold upwards of four thousand ounces this day, had it not been for the additional charge of the duty. But gold not being freed from the duty of 1½ per cent. like other colonial produce, according to the recent opinion of the Crown Law officers, my consignments would not have their fair brought forward subject to this temporary charge. I anticipate from the manner in which the Press has taken up the subject, and the circumstance of the auctioneers' memorial backed by a petition from our merchants and bankers, that the Government may be induced at least to allow the matter to stand over until the assembling of the Legislative Council.

Sale by auction was no doubt a novel method of disposing of gold, but as we are situated in this distant colony, both seller and buyer, I consider, have been benefited, and the system has conduced, to some extent, to regulating the market.

If I am compelled to pay duty on the amount I have sold, the loss will be serious, and it will ultimately do away with this mode of sale altogether.

		£	s.	d.
Lot 1—Mount Alexander gold, 125 oz 17 dwts 6 grs, J. Henderson, at 63s 3d		402	11	11
2—Ditto ditto, 117 oz 7 dwts 13 grs, Mr. Hale, 64s 1d		376	1	11
3—Ditto ditto, 100 oz 12 grs, Mr. Hale, 64s 3d		320	15	0
4—Ballarat gold, 106 oz, W. Lane, 64s 8d		342	1	8
5—Ditto ditto, 100 oz 2 dwts 22 grs, Mr. Hale, 64s 4d		322	2	8
6—Ditto ditto, 47 oz 16 dwts, Mr. Hale, 64s 4d		153	13	2
7—Mount Alexander gold, 87 oz 15 dwts 12 grs, W. Lane, 64s 3d		281	19	6
8—Ballarat gold, 71 oz 15 grs, R. Campbell, Son, and Co., 64s 4d		230	15	10
9—Mount Alexander gold, 93 oz 24 dwts 12 grs, Mr. Hale, 64s 2d		299	3	1
10—Ditto ditto, 30 oz 12 grs, Mr. Nash, 64s 4d		96	11	7
11—Ditto ditto, 160 oz 5 dwts, J. Henderson, 64s 5d		551	14	4
12—Ditto ditto, 72 oz 1 dwt, J. Henderson, 64s 5d		232	10	1
13—Turon gold, 343 oz, J. Henderson, 64s 5d		1,100	3	4
14—Ditto ditto, 45 oz, S. H. Smyth, 64s 3d		144	18	9
15—Ditto ditto, 238 oz 13 dwts, W. Lane, 64s 6d		927	4	3
16—Ditto ditto, 51 oz 17 dwts, J. Henderson, 64s 5d		167	0	1
17—Nugget Mount Alexander gold, 7 oz 4 dwts 12 grs, A. C. Cohen, 63s 3d		22	17	0
18—Turon gold, 93 oz 9 dwts, A. C. Cohen, 64s 5d		300	19	8
19—Mount Alexander gold, 30 oz 1 dwt, A. C. Cohen, 64s 6d		96	16	3
		£6,392	13	8

JOHN GODFREY COHEN, Auctioneer.

496, George-street, Sydney, January 30, 1852.

PRICES OF SECURITIES.

	Div. per Ann. last declared	Paid up per Share		Price.
Bank of Australasia	4 per cent.	40		28 per ct. premium.
Union Bank	10	"	25	2 10s.	
Bank of N S. Wales	10	"	20	£31.
Commercial Bank	10	"	20	£30
Gas Light Company	10	"	5	£7 10s.
Sam. Navigation Co.	Estab. July 1	15		£19 ex div.
Genl. Assurance Co.	10 per cent.	5		£3 12s. to £3 15s.
N. S. W. Marine ditto	Estab. August	1		27s. 6d.
Railway Company	*8 per cent.	2	5s.	5 per ct. dis.

* Sanctioned permanently by the Imperial Government, and secured on the Land Fund.

Govt. Debentures—

N. S. Wales	Interest 3½d. per diem	1 p. ct. pm.
New Zealand	" 5 per ct. per an.	par.

Mortgages are negotiated at interest, at from 8 to 10 per cent. per annum.

N.B.—The prices of shares include the interest or dividends from the last payment.

W. BARTON,

January 30. 485, George-street.

PRODUCE CIRCULAR.

The continued absence of late intelligence from England causes our markets to continue dull, although sales have far exceeded those of last week, still the coarse qualities have predominated, but choice clips are sought for. Quotations remain much the same as given in our last report.

Although a heavy import of gold this week, per Shamrock, from Port Phillip of 27,000 ounces, the quantity offering is comparatively small, it being chiefly in the hands of private purchasers.

Freights to London—Wool, ¾d. per lb.
Hides, 15s. to £1 per ton
Tallow, £2 per ton
Oil, £2 per tun imperial
Gold, ½ per cent.

Exchange on London.—Bank Drafts, 3½ per cent. discount.

Private Bills (with produce hypothecated) 7 per cent. discount.

PRICES CURRENT.

WOOL.	s.	d.		s.	d.
Superior clips	1	4½	to	0	8
Fair to good	1	2½		1	3½
Low to middling	1	0½		1	2
Grease	0	6½		0	8½
Locks, pieces, broken wool, &c.	0	8		1	0
Handwashed and scoured	1	1		1	6

TALLOW.	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Beef	29	0	0	to	30	0	0
Mutton	28	10	0		29	0	0
Station Tallow	24	0	0		0	0	0
Hides, each	0	5	0		0	8	0
Sheepskins, per pound	0	0	3½		0	0	5½

GOLD.

Dust and nuggets, per ounce, £3 3s. to £3 4s. 6d.

THOMAS S. MORT

Circular Quay, Sydney, January 29.

Mr. Mort's Produce Sale, January 29.—Wool: [illegible] (greasy) 7 bales, at 7¾d; KP, 6 at 13¼d; JW [illegible] in diamond, 15 at 15¼d; H McK, 6 at 14d; LH, 6 at [illegible]; Mckay (greasy) 7 at 6¾d; WA, 6 at 15d; [illegible]; D, 14 at 15¼d; S, 8 at 14d; B&C, 22 at 15¾d; T, 18 at 14¾d, 1 at 12¾d; ALNS, 16 at 15d; W, in diamond, 15 at 12d; CC, 19 at 13¾d, 1 at 4¾d, 1 at [illegible]; [illegible] at 16¾d, 1 at 14¾d; WFG, 2 at 15d; CAN, (greased) 1 at 6¾d; M&T, 8 at 6¾d; D, (greased) at 7¾d; [illegible] at 7½d; DMK, 6 at 15¾d; AB, 7 at 13¾d; M, [illegible]; E, 3 at 13¼d; DNK, 1 at 13¾d; N arrow H in diamond, 10 at 13¾d, 26 (lambs) at 12¾d; RE, 5 at [illegible]; W&E, O under, (scoured) 8 at 15¾d; DR, 9 at 14¼d; [illegible] in diamond, 2 at 12¾d; M, (locks) 2 at 5¾d; IS, (damaged fleece) 1 at 10¾d, 1 (locks) at 5¾d; W in diamond, 1 packet at 10¾d; D, 2 at 8¾d; CC, (locks) 1 at 5¾d; GH, (broken) 1 at 7d; D, 3 at 12¾d; N arrow H in diamond, (locks) 1 at 8d. Sheepskins (greasy) at 7d: 27 at 5¾d; lot ditto at 3d; 250 skins at 6¾d; lot ditto, at 5¾d; 2 bundles ditto, at 6¾d. Tallow: C, 18 casks, [illegible] Russell, at £27 17s 6d, 2 ditto at £28 10s, 1 ditto at £28 10s, 1 ditto at £30 10s; WC & Co., 3 ditto at £28, 3 ditto at £24 10s, 1 ditto at £23 10s, 8 ditto at £26 15s, 3 ditto £25 15s, 3 ditto at £24 5s, 1 ditto at £26 10s, 3 ditto at £23 5s. Hides: 150 at 8s, 16 at 7s, 7 at 6s. Maize: 200 bushels at 2s 9d, 200 at 2s 10d. 2½ tuns sperm oil, £[illegible] per tun; ½ ton kangaroo bone, at £13 10s per ton; 3½ tons woolbaling, at £51 10s, 3 tons 5 cwt. ditto, (damaged) at £9 per ton. Woolbagging: 7 bales at 5¾d per yard, 1 ditto, at 4¾d.

SYDNEY MARKETS.—Friday.

The Mills.—Messrs. Barker and Co.: A middling supply of wheat has arrived to market this week, chiefly by the coasters, the price for which has ranged from 3s 1d. to 4s. 9d. the bushel. Flour remains at £11 for seconds and £13 for first quality, per ton of 2000 lbs. Bran, 1s. 2d per bushel. Mr. Smellie: The mills have received a fair supply of wheat during the week, at prices varying from 3s. 6d. to 4s. 9d. per bushel. The demand for flour has been steady; there is no desire for speculation, and no disposition for pressing sales. The price remains as before—£12 for first and £11 for seconds. Bran, 1s. 4d per bushel. Mr. Stuart: There has been a very fair supply of wheat during the week; prices range from 4s. to 4s. 6d. Flour remains firm at last quotations—£12 for first and £11 for seconds. Bran, 1s. 2d per bushel.

Cattle, &c., for Slaughter.—The market is not so well supplied this week as last. Good sheep are scarce. There are a great many cattle in the market, but the bulk being of very inferior quality the prices are very low. Some of the best lots of cattle were sold at the following prices:—33 finished 32s. per head; of a lot of 100 head, 36 finished 32s., and the remainder 40s. per head; three lots, consisting of 65, 86, and 100 head, were sold at 60s. per head. Calves are selling at all prices between 10s. and 20s. per head. Of sheep, 1?1 head were sold at 5s., and 100 at 7s. 3d. per head. A lot of 102 lambs were bought at 5s. 6d. per head. Pigs remain at former rates, say 2½d. from 3½d. per lb. according to quality.

Biscuit, at Wilkie's, is quoted at 22s. for cabin, 20s. for pilot, and 16s. for ship, per cwt.; at Barker and Co's, ship 18s., and cabin 22s. per cwt.

Hunter-street Markets.—Fowls, 2s. to 2s. 6d.; ducks 2s. 6d. to 3s.; geese 5s. 6d. to 6s., turkeys 7s. to 15s., pigeons 3s. per couple; roasting pigs, 2s. 6d. to 6s. each; butter 8d. to 10d., cheese 6d. to 8d.; bacon, very scarce at 7s., lard 4d. per lb.; eggs, 15d. to 2s. per dozen; potatoes 6s. 6d. to 8s.; onions, 10s. to 14s. per cwt.; cabbages 4s. to 6s., lettuces 1s. 3d., turnips 2s., celery 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d., leeks 2s., parsnips 2s., carrots 2s., pumpkins 4s. to 8s., vegetable marrows, 2s. 6d. to 3s. 6d. per dozen or from bunches, as the case may be; green peas 6s. to 1s., broad beans 2s. 6d., French beans 3s. to 4s. per bushel; oranges scarce, at 1s. to 1s. 6d. per dozen; lemons 4d. per dozen; peaches 2s. to 3s. 6d., nectarines 1s. 6d. to 3s. per basket; grapes 3d. to 4d. per lb.; the fruit pumpkins 4s. to 5s., water melons 3s. 6d. to 5s. per dozen.

Butcher's Meat.—The carcase butchers supply beef at from 1½d. to 2½d. per lb., and mutton at from 1d. to 1½d. The retail cash prices in the market are as follow: beef and mutton, 1d. to 3d.; veal, 3d. to 4d.; pork, 5d. to 6d. per lb.; and lamb, 2s. 6d. to 3s. per quarter.

Fodder.—Hay is quoted to-day at £5 to £6 per ton, straw, £2 15s. to £3; green feed, 9d. to 15d. per dozen bundles. Owing perhaps to the state of the roads, the supply has been very small this week, not more than 40 loads having been received.

Horses.—The advance in price a few weeks since has caused a rush of horses to market, in consequence of which the supply now far exceeds the demand; good harness horses, however, and well-bred hacks are still readily disposed of, while unbroken and poor stock are unsaleable. At Stewart's Horse Bazaar, Mr. S. C. Burt has sold 65 head during the week, viz.—23 at prices varying from £9 to £36 each, and 42 from £5 to £9 each. Mr. Armstrong reports the sales of horses to be very dull during the week, the wet weather having had ill effect.

SPIRITS AND TOBACCO.

Stock on hand, 24th instant.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar; West India, B.P. 76,570 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 49,981 gallons; Foreign States, 10,952 gallons; Arrack, date, and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 1280 gallons; brandy, 72,544 gallons; Geneva, 62,701 gallons; whiskey, 11,896 gallons; liqueurs, 258 gallons; British spirits, 6166 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 126,487 pounds; leaf ditto, 1455 pounds; cigars, 25,288 pounds; snuff, 1471 pounds.

Delivered for Home Consumption.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 3030 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 404 gallons; foreign States, 190 gallons; brandy, 2119 gallons; Geneva, 660 gallons; whiskey, 136 gallons; British spirits, 14 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 3049 pounds; cigars, 285 pounds.

Delivered for Exportation.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 6713 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 551 gallons; *Arrack*, date, and palm tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 210 gallons; brandy, 1731 gallons; Geneva, 2360 gallons; whiskey, 119 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 755 pounds; cigars, 2529 pounds; snuff, 254 pounds.

Stock on Hand, 24th instant.—*Rum*, the produce of sugar: West India, B.P., 66,827 gallons; East India, B.P., and Mauritius, 49,026 gallons; Foreign States, 10,762 gallons; *Arrack*, date and palm-tree rum, and other foreign spirits not otherwise enumerated, 1070 gallons; brandy, 68,361 gallons; Geneva, 59,732 gallons; whiskey, 11,039 gallons; liqueurs, 258 gallons; British spirits, 6152 gallons; fig and Cavendish tobacco, 121,063 pounds; leaf ditto, 1455 lbs.; cigars, 25,974 pounds; snuff, 1267 pounds.

ORIGINAL CORRESPONDENCE.

THE WATER POLICE OFFICE.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

Gentlemen,—As the reports which I have furnished of some late proceedings at the Water Police Office have been publicly denounced, as fabrications, by Mr. J. N. Beit, one of the presiding magistrates, it becomes my duty to reply to so very serious a charge.

During the last few weeks, it has fallen to my lot to report the enacting of scenes on this Bench of an extremely unpleasant and personal character; and to which the attention of the Executive Government has been formally drawn. It has been my particular study, in so reporting these occurrences, to place them upon paper in such a way as to preclude the possibility of the charge of prejudice or partiality being preferred. On the 26th instant, Mr. Beit took his seat on the Bench precisely at 11 o'clock, and, rapping on the desk, in rather an excited manner, exclaimed, "come, time's up; where is that man, Mullen?"—meaning, as it appeared, that it was time the Clerk of the Bench took his seat in court. This, which would most probably have excited little or no attention on ordinary occasions, was regarded as a fresh feature in the scenes daily performed in the office, and inserted, but without the slightest comment, in the report of the day's proceedings. On the morning after its publication Mr. Beit, upon coming into court, addressed himself as follows:—

In the *Sydney Morning Herald* of today I am reported to have said on the opening of the Court yesterday,

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"that's up; where is that man Mullen?" This made as if I wanted to speak disrespectfully of the Clerk of the Court, for whom I entertain much esteem; whilst disrespect is not in my nature. I said, "come, there's nothing" and not seeing Mr. Mullen in the court, I asked for him; and forgetting his name at the moment, I believe I did so a little; but I cannot think I expressed myself as described. Again, in the remarks which I afterwards offered as to the impunity with which seamen deserted from their ships, although the report is substantially correct, an omission is made which I wish to have rectified. I said that blame was ascribable in some quarter; but I particularly excluded Mr. Inspector Powell from any share therein; he being an old and vigilant officer.

These remarks were duly reported in the *Herald* of the following day, but their publication did not appear to be sufficient: for on the succeeding morning, Mr. Beit read from the Bench, the following statement:—

On Wednesday last, I enquired for the gentleman who reports for the *Sydney Morning Herald*, and he having presented himself, I expressed to him, that I apprehended he had inadvertently misrepresented what had fallen from me on the previous day, and distinctly stated that I had not used the expressions attributed to me, politely requesting that gentleman to cause this to be rectified; it appears now, however, that not from inadvertence, but deliberately and wilfully, has the reporter for the *Sydney Morning Herald* falsified that which I said on that and other occasions. I shall therefore refrain in future from attempting to rectify that gentleman's reports, however false and untrue they may be, as they certainly have been in this instance.

With reference to this charge of falsification, I can only again declare, that the expressions reported by me were used by Mr. Beit.

On Thursday last, upon his coming into Court, Mr. Beit said, that he had again to complain of the complete falsification of the whole of the proceedings (in so far as he was concerned) of the previous Monday; and he particularly complained of the publication of the following paragraph:—

Wages.—Mr. Cottle, owner of the schooner Mary appeared to answer a claim for wages preferred against him by Peter Harrison, a ship's carpenter. This information had been exhibited before the Water Police Magistrate under the Masters and Servants' Act, 4 Vict. No. 23, by which two justices are authorised to summon parties concerned, and to direct payment of any sum not exceeding £30, in cases where artificers, manufacturers, journeymen, workmen, shepherds, labourers, or other servants, are engaged or hired by the year, month, week, or day, or any period whatever; or for the execution, performance, or completion, of any work or business taken in task, by the piece or in gross. Under the provisions of this Act, the summons had been issued to Mr. Brewer. The information having been read Mr. Beit ordered the case to be dismissed, on the ground that the magistrates had no jurisdiction, and that the complainant must seek his remedy in the Court of Requests. In this decision Major Lockyer concurred.

Mr. Beit said, "that as the Act in question had not been cited, the reporter had no right to know under what statute the information had been filed, and that for having inserted it in his report, he (Mr. Beit) had a great mind to commit him for contempt of Court; and that that most certainly if ever he misrepresented him again, he would commit him."

Major Lockyer immediately rose and said, that he desired to be distinctly understood as not concurring in the remarks which had fallen from Mr. Beit.

I explained to the Bench, that the recital of the Act under which any information was exhibited had usually been included in my reports: that under no statute but the Masters and Servants' Act could the claim for wages, preferred in the above case, have been made in a Police Office; and, lastly, that as it was necessary that the title of the particular Act under which any information was filed should be endorsed on the summons or warrant (which document, as well as the plaint, was open to the inspection of the reporters), I could not conceive upon what grounds the charge of falsifying the report was preferred. Major Lockyer again expressed both surprise and regret at this complaint having been made: but Mr. Beit repeated his threat of committing me for contempt, if such a mode of reporting his proceedings were pursued.

As I am permitted by the Water Police Magistrate and Major Lockyer to express their perfect satisfaction with my reports of all proceedings in which they have taken part at this office, I am happy to be able to appeal from Mr. Beit's charge of the falsehood, to their testimony as to the truth of those reports; and whilst I cannot fail to perceive that the recital of the title of the Masters and Servants' Act in the last mentioned case, has shown Mr. Beit that he was entirely wrong in declaring that the magistrates had no jurisdiction in a case of wages. I may also be permitted to observe, that his threat of committing to prison for contempt of Court a person whom he surmised to be the author of a published paragraph of which he disapproved, is another proof of his very imperfect acquaintance with the laws which he has been appointed to administer.

I am, Gentlemen,

Your most obedient servant,

THE WATER POLICE REPORTER FOR *The Sydney Morning Herald.*

January 30.

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—It is really laughable to see with what pertinacity some of our Legislators in pursuing a particular hobby are endeavouring to vilify us because we make a profit on "dealing in gold," and call such profit "wholesale robbery." Let us see how the case stands—Turon and Port Phillip gold, as nearly as I can judge by my experience of the precious metals, is from 23 to 23 carats fine, suppose it 22 or standard, it is worth £3 17s. 10½d. per oz., *but not in its native state*, it must first be melted into ingots, which process reduces its weight by from 18 to 24 grains per oz., this brings its value down to £3 14s. Then suppose I invest £100 on the first of January in gold £3 3s 6d per oz., (its present price), I ship it home, I pay £1 12s. per cent. insurance, 10s. per cent. freight, £1 per cent. brokerage for selling it in London, (for there too men rob miners by charging for dealing in gold); about the end of October I receive my return, I have, therefore, had my £100 sunk for 10 months, £100 is worth 10 per cent. per annum here, take £8 for the 10 months, and then we have in interest and expenses about 12 per cent., which is about 7s per oz. Now, by simple subtraction take 7s. from £3 14s., and we have £3 6s. per oz., leaving us the "wholesale robbery" profit of 2s. 6d. per oz., or about 4½ per cent."

On what other merchantable commodity are men satisfied with so *small* profit?

The stock-in-trade of a gold dealer is money, and over and above usual interest he gains the enormous profit of 4½ per cent. May we ask Mr. Martin what is *his* "stock-in-trade"? Suppose he takes what he considers £100 worth of quibbles, evasions, technicalities, with a few sheets of foolscap, and invests it for ten months, will he be satisfied with 6½ per cent. profit above interest? Let his clients answer for him; and is it not more likely they will say it approximates more nearly to *six hundred and* 4½ per cent. profit? and yet even this, monstrous though it be, we do not consider quite "wholesale robbery."

Wool is worth 1s. 10d. per pound in London, here it fetches only 1s. 4d.; according to friend Martin what dreadful fellows 'wool buyers' must be; what "wholesale robbers" they are;—numerous dealers in colonial produce, why do you trade for profit? why not follow the amiable example of our "colonial mint" friend, and give your hard-earned capital, dearly bought experience, and entire time, for the benefit of your clients, squatters, miners, and Co.?

I am, Gentlemen,

By the fiat of the Member for Cook and Westmoreland,

Your obedient servant,

A "WHOLESALE ROBBER."

To the Editors of the Sydney Morning Herald.

GENTLEMEN,—In yesterday's morning paper I have read an account where Mr. Chambers, magistrate, regrets that he did not inflict a punishment upon us upon the Vagrant Act for carrying unlawful weapons. All that we have to say, Gentlemen, is, that we are not vagrants, but hard working men, and can bring ten or twenty to prove it; and as the public would wish to be acquainted with the particulars of this disgraceful affair, I will tell them as briefly as possible.

We left Bathurst early on Friday morning, and had not been in the mail coach ten minutes before we observed indecent behaviour and conduct which no decent passenger would be guilty of, one of whom wore a black veil, and for what object I cannot conceive, as there were no flies buzzing about at that time in the morning. When we arrived at the end of the first stage, seven of the passengers all rushed in together, and one respectable looking passenger would not go in, but assisted the driver in bringing fresh horses out. I and Williams walked about outside, and said we had got with a rum lot at last. Their behaviour was about the same until within two miles of Solitary Creek public, where there was a large hill, and all got out and walked, with the exception of two horrid looking men, when they lay down on the seats, and, with their faces inwards, pointed at Williams, who drew my attention to it. At breakfast table saw unmistakeable proofs that something was wrong. I communicated my alarm to Williams, who also began to be alarmed; we hesitated upon going any further in the coach, but ultimately resolved to see it out.

We got into the coach, and Williams and a respectable looking passenger sat near the door; I sat next, and Davis opposite, on his right these two down-looking men. I saw Davis whisper to one of the men on his right, who then unfastened his veil and let it drop over his face again. Immediately afterwards saw these two men make a shuffle, and the one with the veil on began to feel himself; then I distinctly saw the man on the right of the one that had the veil on put his left arm round his waist, and lay hold of the pistol, which move they thought I could not see, as they were sitting very close together. Immediately my blood began to boil, and I resolved to prepare myself for what might follow. We had not gone a half mile further before we met three men with a pack-horse coming the opposite way, and in presence of them, I asked the coachman to stop and let me get out, but he said he could not stop; on which I jumped over the side of the coach, and went up to the three men and said "Tell at the Solitary Creek public-house, if they don't hear of me within a week, there is something up"—telling them my name. Then I was proceeding towards the coach to get up again, but hesitated, and told the driver I would go no further; I then said, "Williams, get out, your life is in danger," and he jumped out. The driver tried to persuade him to get up again, and he then started towards the driver, to get up alongside of him, when Davis, the fighting man, laughed, and said "Drive on, drive on." I and Williams, in company with the three men with the pack-horse, went back towards the house we had breakfast at, and then came back towards Hartley with two wool drays, when we were taken in irons into the town. We asked what we were taken for, and were told for our d——d nonsense; and strict orders to give us nothing but what was allowed, which has so reduced us that it will be sometime before we can recover.

WILLIAM BURNS.

ENGLISH NEWS.

LORD PALMERSTON'S SPEECH AT TIVERTON.

LORD PALMERSTON was vehemently cheered on rising. He said: It was now nearly sixteen years since he had first the honour of becoming one of the representatives of that town. The reception he had met with on his present visit convinced him that, in their opinion, he had done nothing to show that he had abused their confidence, although many persons, in this country and abroad, looked forward to 1852 with apprehension and alarm, yet, without undertaking the task of a prophet, he might say, he was strongly inclined to hope that year would pass over without any of those calamities which some few minds anticipated it would bring. When his Royal Highness Prince Albert, with that foreseeing mind and that intuitive judgment, matured by knowledge and experience, which so distinguished him—when his Royal Highness conceived the vast notion of the Great Exhibition which was now about to close, there were not wanting men who anticipated from it great evils, internal commotion, destruction of property, interruption of social order. The result had amply justified the expectation of the man who conceived the idea, and signally disappointed the alarm of those who looked on it with apprehension. There never had been an occasion on which such a multitude of persons had been daily collected on one spot, not only from every part of the country, but from every land in Europe, where such harmony had prevailed, and where such uninterrupted order had been preserved. (Enthusiastic cheering.) Perhaps the most important and the most lasting result would be, the great strength which mutual intercourse between those of different nations congregated in London would extend to those bonds of friendship which secured international peace. (Cheers.) No foreigners had been more strongly—and they said it themselves—more unexpectedly impressed with the kindness and hospitality of England than our cousins on the other side of the Atlantic. (Loud cheers.) That which had struck foreigners had been, not the variety of splendid works, not the building itself, but the order which prevailed throughout every part of the country into which they had happened to go. (Cheers.) They had said to him, "What we admire most is the order which prevails. We see no military, no gendarmes, with muskets and bayonets, but only a few, and a very few, quiet-looking policemen, with bits of stick in their hands, anxious to help us on every occasion, and to inform us where we can see what we want to look at; and we must say it is marvellous to see so great a country as this, where the people preserve such admirable order." "Well, gentlemen," he had replied to his foreign friends, "in the first place, this is owing to the great good sense, the goodness of heart, the nobleness of qualities, which belong to the British nation; but beyond this, it is owing to the knowledge that justice is impartially administered between man and man, without favour or affection. Another reason is, that every man is at liberty to express his opinions, whatever they may be. If he is wrong, he is met by those who are right; if he is right, he convinces those who are wrong." Then he said to them, "There is another thing to which this prevalence of order may be attributed. The Government and Parliament of this country have for a great number of years past been laboriously, assiduously, and constantly employed in looking out for and putting into execution progressive improvement. We have—and when he said we, he meant the British nation, the British Parliament under successive governments who have ruined the country, have been incessantly occupied in removing abuses and aiding improvements, and therefore the people are contented with what has been done, and if other things remained undone, they are satisfied that in due time they will meet with adequate consideration." (Cheers.) He had said to them, "The Test and Corporation Acts were repealed, and that valuable part of the community, full of intelligence and energy, the Dissenters, were placed on an equal footing with respect to civil and religious privileges. That was the first step of improvement of recent times. Then the Parliament repealed the laws which imposed penalties and disabilities on the Catholics, and by those means the Catholics were admitted on an equal footing, on equal terms, to all civil and political rights enjoyed by their Protestant fellow-countrymen." (Cheers.) In spite of that, he would observe in passing, that the Government had lately been reproached by some members of that body at home and abroad, with intolerance and persecution, because they had thought it right that no foreign Sovereign should dispose of titles in this realm and cut up and apportion it into dioceses and bishoprics—(tremendous cheering, which lasted several minutes)—because it was encroaching on the prerogative of the Queen, and trenching on the independence of the country. (Loud cheers.) But in all other respects, the privileges and rights of the Catholics were as free and on the same footing as were those of the Protestants; and he wished that was the only degree of intolerance and persecution of which some of their fellow-countrymen complained,—that it was the only degree of intolerance and persecution which Protestants had experienced in some of the Catholic countries of Europe—(vehement cheering)—where Protestantism was an offence, where the inculcation of Protestant doctrines was a crime, and where the Bible was regarded as a dangerous book which no man was allowed to read, and when seized was an evidence of the criminality of the party in whose possession it was found. (Renewed cheers.) He spoke of Rome, Naples, Tuscany, Spain, and Portugal. He must do justice to say, there were other Catholic countries, as France, Belgium, and even Austria, where a different system was pursued, and, in the case of Belgium, a Catholic Government and a Catholic Parliament, gave stipends to Protestant clergymen, who performed their spiritual duties to the British Protestant communities. That fact, which was an honour to the Belgian nation, ought to be known, because it showed that nothing in the sincere belief of the Roman Catholic religion was incompatible with the most perfect toleration. (Loud cheers.) Turning to the future, the noble Lord said, with regard to the re-imposition of import-duties on corn, for the purpose of Protection, that is to say, for the specific and avowed purpose of raising the price of food for the purpose of increasing the profits of the owners and occupiers of land, he ventured with all humility to say, whenever they saw the river Exe running up from the sea to Tiverton, instead of running down from Tiverton to the sea, they might then expect that Protection was near at hand. (Enthusiastic cheers, which were prolonged for several minutes.) When he looked at all sides he believed that the farmer even, when he struck a fair account, would find that the balance of loss was far less than he had imagined. But, after all, he was perfectly certain that it would be found, in the long run, to be a question between the landlord and the tenant-farmer. (Hear, hear, hear.) The tenant-farmer hired the land of the owner, and employed a certain amount of capital in working it; he must make the interest upon the capital, or he could not live; and the bargain must be ultimately adjusted so as to enable him to make that interest under the altered state of things. This land had been peculiarly favoured by Providence, in having been exempt, even during the course of a long and bloody war, from the innumerable calamities that attended every country which was itself the scene of war. They ought to endeavour to deserve the favour which had been thus dispensed to them. And one of the ways in which the Government of this country and the people of this country could deserve it, was, he thought, by uniting together to set an example to the world, of humanity, of enlightenment, of order, and of good conduct, both in public and private; and he thought that, in the next place, it was their duty—the duty of this nation—to employ that influence which a great and powerful country like this must always possess, for the purpose of promoting and securing peace among the other nations of the world—(loud cheers)—and of endeavouring, as far as they could do it with propriety, to persuade other Governments to extend to other countries as much as possible of the civil and political blessings of which they themselves were so proud. The people of this country nobly performed that duty in the course of the last year, when they supported unanimously and enthusiastically the Government of England, by exerting its influence to prevent a foreign Sovereign from being compelled to violate the laws of hospitality, by sacrificing them who had thrown themselves upon him for protection. Those efforts were successful, and he was happy to say that the last of those exiles were now on their way either to the shores of Europe or to the shores of America, according to their own choice and wishes. There had been another subject of far longer duration, requiring far greater and more determined exertions, and far more considerable sacrifices. He alluded to slavery and the slave-trade. (Cheers.) It was indisputable that the crimes committed in regard to African slavery and the African slave-trade had been greater in amount than all the crimes ever committed by the whole human race from the beginning of the world until now. He did not mean to say that the people of France, who had very early taken great interest in the cause, would not have done what they had done, even if these measures had not been adopted by the legislature of our own country; still it was a matter of fact, that it was not until after England had done it that France had followed in the same track. She had now, however, both abolished her slave-trade and emancipated her slaves, and thus constituted an additional bond of union between that nation and this. They had succeeded in inducing the government of Brazil to alter their course, and to go in the way of justice as far as they were able to do it. The thing required to be watched, but it was a fact that the importation into Brazil had dwindled down next to nothing. The noble Lord next referred to the development of legitimate trade with Africa, and to the anxiety of the people to engage in it, instead of selling their children or kidnapping their neighbours, that they might obtain European commodities; and concluded by an allusion to the spread of civilization and of Christianity as a consequence of the extension of commerce. He resumed his seat amid loud and long-continued cheers.

RETURN OF THE ROYAL FAMILY FROM SCOTLAND.

(From the Plymouth Journal, October 18.)

AFTER a sojourn of about the usual period at Balmoral, Aberdeenshire, her Majesty, Prince Albert, and those of their children who had visited the north with them, set out on their return to England on Tuesday last, amidst a drenching rain. They reached the Stonehaven branch of the Aberdeen railway at half-past one, the weather having by that time much improved. After luncheon the royal party proceeded by rail to Perth, Stirling, &c., and went at a rapid rate until the train passed Ratho Station, about thirteen miles from Edinburgh, where the feeding pipe between the engine and tender burst, and the steam rushed out with such violence as completely to envelope the carriage in misty darkness. The train, furthermore, came to a stand still, and was obliged to await the return of the pilot engine from Edinburgh, which accordingly retraced its course on finding that the royal train did not follow it in the anticipated time. Meanwhile her Majesty had been informed of the nature of the accident, so that all alarm was obviated; and the only inconvenience experienced was that of an hour's delay, together with a small mishap to the Colonial Secretary, Earl Grey, the minister in attendance, who, while walking along the line, waiting the return of the pilot engine, fell over a low wire fence, but without sustaining any serious injury. The train arrived at Edinburgh shortly after eight, and her Majesty proceeded to Holyrood-palace for the night. Once for all it may be observed that the reception given by the populace to the royal family was everywhere enthusiastic.

On Wednesday morning, at half-past eight, the Queen was on her way from Holyrood to the station of the Caledonian Railway. The train started for Lancaster at a quarter to nine, and reached that ancient borough shortly before two. Immense were the preparations, and great the rejoicings here, for her Majesty had signified her intention to stop at Lancaster and inspect the venerable keep of "Gaunt's embattled tower." She did so, amidst much state, and show and ceremony, receiving corporate and other addresses, climbing to the summit of the keep (with Prince Albert's assistance), and so forth. On descending, the royal party lunched in the grand jury-room, and then proceeded through masses of cheering Lancastrians to the railway train, which immediately started for the neighbourhood of Liverpool. Croxteth-hall, the seat of Earl Sefton, was the appointed termination of the day's journey, and her Majesty reached it at twenty minutes past five. A large assemblage of the surrounding gentry were present at the arrival, and the weather being very fine, the proceedings were exceedingly agreeable. The Queen was conducted to the mansion by her noble host, followed by the Countess Sefton and Prince Albert.

On Thursday morning, Liverpool was full of animation, the inhabitants preparing for the visit of the Queen. Unfortunately a thick misty rain fell, and gave promise of unwelcome pertinacity. Notwithstanding, every spot from which her Majesty was likely to be seen was occupied, thousands of umbrellas having been brought into use for the sake of such protection as they could afford. The Queen, Prince Albert, and family, accompanied by the gentlemen and ladies in attendance, Earl Sefton, &c., arrived by train shortly before eleven. The roads about the station were covered with triumphal arches, bearing banners and inscriptions; everything, indeed, was as gay and lively as it could be made under the unfavourable state of the weather. Amidst thousands of spectators on every hand, the procession proceeded to the docks, where addresses were presented on behalf of the corporation of the Trustees of the Docks, and of the Chamber of Commerce. Her Majesty then took a trip in the Fairy yacht along the whole line of the docks, twenty-four in number, and extending nearly four miles between the Mersey and the town. Returning from the river excursion, the royal party proceeded to the Town-hall, where a loyal address was presented by the mayor and burgesses, to which the Queen made a suitable reply; and then ordering the chief civic dignitary to kneel before her, she performed the customary ceremonials of conferring knighthood, and commanded him to rise "Sir John Brent." In front of the hall is an immense quadrangle, which was filled with people. Her Majesty and the Prince presented themselves on a balcony to this immense mass, and the Queen heard, for the first time, the sort of cheer which a Liverpool multitude can emit. Having lunched at the Townhall, the party visited St. George's hall, and then proceeded—amidst demonstrations only less boisterous than those exhibited in the forenoon, by reason of the weather having become more boisterous than before—to the Lime-street railway station. Starting thence at half-past three, the royal party proceeded towards Worsley-hall, the seat of the Earl of Ellesmere, and alighted at the Patricroft-station at four o'clock, amidst the enthusiastic cheers of those assembled. They were received by the Earl and Countess of Ellesmere, the Duke of Wellington, the Earl and Countess of Wilton, and others. The royal party embarked in Lord Ellesmere's state-barge, amid a copious fall of rain, and passed safely along the canal to Worsley, arriving there at five o'clock.

GOLD MINES IN CANADA.—The discovery of gold in the valley of the river Chaudière has caused no little excitement during the present summer among the inhabitants of the surrounding country, and numbers have been induced to try their fortunes in searching along the numerous tributaries which flow into either side of that river. No fewer than five hundred Americans, and many from New Brunswick and Lower Canada, have been "prospecting" the place; but as few have any knowledge of gold washing, disappointment has generally been the result, and nearly all have returned home, finding it more profitable to pursue their ordinary occupations. There still remain five different companies, some meeting with good success, and others finding sufficient to warrant more extensive preparations. It is an important fact that no one has returned without carrying away specimens of the precious metals; thus showing conclusively that every stream throughout a large extent of country contains a deposit of gold, which, though not yet discovered in abundance, may, after thorough exploration, enrich the adventurer and become an important source of wealth to the country.—*Quebec Times.*

PRUSSIA.—At a public ceremonial the other day, the King, addressing the people, took occasion to say—"Again had the most wicked lies been circulated, that he and the Queen were about to go over to the Catholic Church. It was true he was now accustomed to these hell-born (*aus der Hölle stammenden*) modes of attack. They had been employed against him ever since the commencement of his reign; one lie had always taken the place of another. Thus it had been, among other things reported that he was about to introduce the system of the Scotch Church; then, that he had a hyper-Christian tendency, and intended to decree the English mode of observing the Sabbath. When the apprehensions raised by these falsehoods were not realised, they were dropped, and other weapons were resorted to. It was discovered that he was about to introduce the English State Church into Prussia, and as the introduction had been waiting for rather a long time, it was considered shorter to come to the last lie, that the King and Queen were about to become Catholics. This calumny would last its time, and then others would follow it, for his enemies never rested, and he must confess openly, that he could not be so cheerful as he could wish. He declared expressly that in all these reports there was not a word of truth, and he authorised those present to make what use they pleased of the declaration."

GOVERNMENT GAZETTE.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 30, 1852.

IMPOUNDINGS.

[illegible]

BIRTH.

On the 30th instant, at her residence, the Hermitage, Balmain, Mrs. Pierce Gould, of a daughter.

MARRIED.

On the 27th instant, at St. Philip's Church, by Archdeacon Cowper, Mr. Phillip Walter, eldest son of Councillor Thomas, to Miss Hannah Danaly, both of Sydney.

DIED.

At his residence, Palmer-street, on the 30th instant, after a long and painful illness, borne with Christian fortitude, Mr. William Groom, aged twenty-eight, deeply regretted by a numerous circle of friends.

On the 30th January, at his late residence, Kent-street South, Mr. Thomas Watson, aged 57, for many years Custom House Agent in this City.

At her residence, "Forth and Clyde," Cumberland-street, Mrs. Agnes S. M'Donald, aged 39 years.

At Balmain, on the 30th instant, after a tedious illness, John Thomas Aiton, the beloved son of John B. Gough.

LOYAL WANDERING MINSTREL LODGE, No. 2079.

Independent Order of Odd Fellows, M. U., Sydney District.

THE Officers and Brethren of the various lodges connected with the above Order, are requested to meet at Host Gray's, Lighthouse Hotel, Bathurst-street, at three o'clock this afternoon, to follow the remains of their late departed brother, William Groom, from his late residence, Trenchard-terrace, Palmer-street, to its final resting-place.

By order of

GEORGE MONTGOMERY, N. G.

2612 JAMES GODFREY, Secretary.

J. AND C. BEAVER, Undertakers.

FUNERAL.—The friends of Mary Anne, wife of Mr. Henry Cooke, are requested to attend her funeral, to move from his residence, Bathurst-street West, Tomorrow, Sunday morning, at a-quarter to eight o'clock.

JAMES CURTIS, Undertaker.

Hunter-street, January 31. 2600

TO BE PUBLISHED (in London) during the present year, the following works on the Australian Colonies, by the Rev. JOHN DUNMORE LANG, D.D., and A.M., &c., &c., &c.

1. An Historical and Statistical Account of the Colony of New South Wales; with copious notices of the Australian Gold Fields. *Third edition*, bringing down the history of the colony to the present year; with numerous additions and improvements in the portion previously published, which will, for the most part, be re-written. Two vols., 8vo.

2. The Golden Land and the Indian Archipelago; or, the Prospects for British Commerce, Civilization, and Christianity, from Colonization at the Head of the Gulf of Carpentaria. One vol., 8vo.

3. Freedom and Independence for the Golden Lands of Australia, the Right of the Colonists, and the Interest of Britain and of the World. One vol., 8vo.

As these works are intended principally to promote an extensive emigration of the Middle and Working Classes of the Mother Country, as well as of men of capital and enterprise, to all suitable parts of this vast territory; and as they will accordingly be sold at a comparatively cheap rate, both to ensure an extensive circulation, and to prevent literary piracy (from which the author has suffered seriously on former occasions), it is proposed that those of the colonists of New South Wales, and of the neighbouring settlements, who may feel inclined to patronize and support an undertaking so evidently calculated to promote the general advancement of these colonies, by subscribing for a copy of the whole Four Volumes, shall each pay one pound in advance, to assist in meeting the heavy preliminary expenditure which it will necessarily imply.

The Four Volumes will be published, if possible, at Five Shillings each, but they will certainly not cost more than Seven Shillings and Sixpence a volume: the difference, in the way of additions to the former rate, to be paid, if any, on the delivery of the Works.

The names and subscriptions of intending Subscribers will be received, for the next three months, at Sydney, by Mr. W. R. PIDDINGTON, Bookseller, George-street; and at various places in the interior and in the neighbouring Colonies, by parties to be indicated by the Local Press in those localities. It will thus be known what number of copies should be forwarded to the Colonies; and that number will be transmitted accordingly to the Subscribers, immediately on the publication at home.

Sydney, January 30. 2629

BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS! BILLIARDS!

VICTORIA BILLIARD ROOMS will open this evening with Thurston's latest improved table, at the Victoria Hotel, Pitt-street. 2616

SELLING OFF! SELLING OFF!!

Cheaper than ever.—Extraordinary Bargains!

AND A REDUCTION OF 12½ PER CENT.

Must be sold by the end of the month—delay no time.

F. BRADLY AND CO., Brunswick House, 273, Pitt-street, Wholesale and Retail Drapers, Haberdashers, Hosiers, &c., beg most respectfully to inform their numerous customers and the public that they are compelled to clear out their entire stock of Drapery and Fancy Goods to give place for new importations which are daily expected; and as the stock has been purchased, from time to time, at auction and other resources, at such extraordinary low rates, being considerably under English invoice, there needs no hesitation in assuring country storekeepers, settlers, squatters, bushmen, parties proceeding to the diggings, this is the most advantageous and rare opportunity of laying in their supply of soft goods for the coming season.

F. Bradly and Co., to ensure a rapid sale, have reduced every article 12½ per cent., and thereby defy the competition of the trade.

To avoid trouble the proprietors issue printed lists of the goods, with the prices attached, which can always be had at the entrance, and every article sold according to the lists.

CALICOES, LONGCLOTHS, &c., &c.

3700 yards longcloth ...... 1¾d worth 2½d
4000 ditto ditto ...... 2¾d cost 3¼d
4800 ditto ditto, 36 inch wide, 3d, cost in Manchester 2¾d
1500 ditto cambric ditto .. 3¾d sold at 4½d
3800 ditto Indian longcloth 3¼d " 4½d
12300 ditto Horrock's A 4½d usual price 6½d
7000 ditto Horrock's B .. 5½d " 7d
2000 do. springwater bleach shirting ...... 5d formerly 8d
3000 ditto grey calico .. 2d cost 2½d
6000 ditto ditto, yard wide, 3½d formerly 4d
7000 ditto ditto, ext. stout. 4d " 4½d
5000 dou. width sheeting... 6¾d " 7½d
3800 72 inch ditto ...... 8½d " 9¾d
3700 ditto ditto stout .. 9½d " 10½d
2000 ditto extra stout for tents ...... 10½d worth 12d
5000 ditto twill waterproof tent calico ...... 6½d value 8½d

FLANNELS, &c., &c.

300 yards fine flannel, all wool, 6d, formerly 8½d
280 ditto ditto ditto, 7½d .. formerly 8½d
500 ditto ditto ditto 8½d.. " 9½d
700 ditto real merino ditto, 10½d ...... worth 1s 0d
600 ditto real Welsh very stout 1s 0d ...... value 1s 2d
250 ditto ditto ditto, 1s 2d, cost 1s 1d
470 ditto Saxony ditto, 1s 2d ...... well worth 1s 4d
600 ditto extra fine quality Welsh, and very wide, usual price, 1s 7½d, sold throughout Sydney, at ...... " 1s 9d
70 11-4 counterpanes, 6s 3d, always sold at ...... " 7s 0d
40 12-4 ditto 8s 3d, actual price ...... " 9s 6d

A large stock of blankets very low in price.

100 10-4 coloured rugs 3s 3d cheap at ...... " 3s 9d
2050 linen towels 4½d, reduced from 0s 7d
1470 yards huckaback, 6½d 0s 7d
400 ditto linen ditto 7d, value 0s 8d
360 ditto ditto, 8½d, original price, 0s 10d
1800 yds. yd. wide osnaburgh 5½d " 0s 6d
720 ditto ditto ditto 6½d,.. " 0s 7½d
490 ditto cotton tick 4½d, value 0s 6d
700 ditto cotton tick, 5½, original price 6½d
940 ditto stout, for feathers 6½d " 0s 8d
560 ditto linen ditto, 9½d " 1s 0d
300 ditto, stout and very wide, 1s. ...... worth 1s 4d

HOLLANDS.

1900 yds. undressed holland 6½d formerly 8½d
1700 ditto ditto ...... 7½d " 8½d
1800 ditto fine ditto ...... 8½d " 9½d
900 very fine, and all linen 9½d " 10½d
1500 ditto dressed holland 6½d " 7½d
600 ditto ditto 8½d
1600 ditto very fine ...... 9½d " 11d

Also about 10,000 yards of the finest make

PRINTS.

5700 yards plate prints, warranted fast colours, 3½d per yard, usual price, 6d.
150 pieces Hoyle's best make, ditto, 6d ditto
390 do. town print dresses 2s 2½d
3000 ditto Swiss cambric dresses, fast colours, 2s 9d, reduced from 3s 11d, winter price 4s 6d
500 Ditto Hargraves prints 3s 4½d, reduced from 3s 6d, actual cost 4s.
2000 Ditto Hardcastle's celebrated Bolton prints fast colours, reduced to 3s 10d.

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HOSIERY.

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SHAWLS, VISITES, &c.

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STAYS.

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MILLINERY, RIBBONS, FANCY GOODS, &c.

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ADVANTAGES EXTRAORDINARY.

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TENTS! TENTS! TENTS!—A large Tent for 25s.

A Twill Waterproof ditto, £1 12s 6d. An extra stout £2 5s.

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WEEKLY SUMMARY.—TO LET.

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Apply to WOOLCOTT AND CLARKE, House and Estate Agents, 555, George-street.

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JUST LANDED,

PONTYPOOL CHARCOAL TIN PLATES, IC, IX, IXX

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At T. WOOLLEY'S, Iron Yard, King-street. 2624

FOR THE TURON, MAJOR'S CREEK, AND BRAIDWOOD.

(3) THREE TEAMS.

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LOCHFINE HERRINGS, LING, SALMON, AND CODFISH.

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A. DAVY'S City Tea Mart, Grocery and Provision Merchant, 550 and 552, opposite the Bank of Australasia.

TO CAPITALISTS.—For Sale, upon liberal terms, several first-rate Properties, in and near the City, producing ample rental. Also, allotments of Land in the best situations. Apply to Mr. BARKER, 466, George-street.

MISCELLANEOUS EXTRACTS.

THE VALLEY OF THE RHONE.

(From the Special Correspondent of the Morning Chronicle.)

The wines of the Rhone hardly enjoy so great a degree of European reputation as the clarets of the Gironde, or the burgundy of the Saone. Yet from what has been accomplished in isolated spots on either bank of the former river, it is probable that a careful system of culture, with judicious crossing of the plant, would clothe the ridges of the precipices, and the high gravelly slopes, between which the rapid flood of the Rhone descends, with vineyards teeming with ample and high-flavoured produce. At present there are but two Rhone wines of any thing like European fame—the sparkling growths of St. Peray, by many considered a finer and more delicately-tasted wine than champagne, and undoubtedly a much more harmless, because a perfectly unadulterated beverage—the other, the longer-famed production of those Hermitage vineyards which clothe with an unbroken carpet of vines the steep slopes of the burly hill round the buttresses of which the Rhone sweeps, contracted for the nonce into a narrow rock-pent stream, washing the walls of the little town of Tain, right under the vineyards on the one hand, and the feudal towers of the more picturesque and Rhine-like bourg of Tournon on the other. The esteemed growths of both these districts are white wines—St. Peray, a sparkling and vivacious drink; Hermitage, for the most part still and dry, and highly flavoured. An effervescing Hermitage is also made, but in comparatively small quantities. In both districts the quantity of the first-rate wines produced is small compared to the extent of liquor expressed from the grapes, for home or, at all events, French consumption. Red grapes of no particular value grow among the bushes which produce the delicious St. Peray, and immense quantities of red wine are yearly sent from Hermitage to mingle with the Bourdeaux wines, and to give the weaker class that body and spirit which fits them for northern sea voyages and for the palates which they encounter upon their arrival. The Tain people maintain that their growths impart to our English clarets their best qualities, and complain that the name of their wines should be totally lost sight of after the mixing. Without going the length of saying that the Garonne is quite so much indebted to the Rhone, there can be no doubt but that the red growths of Hermitage are finely flavoured, genial, and generous wines. I think the *vin ordinaire* commonly used hereabouts is one of the very best tipples of its class I have tasted in France—possessing much more flavour and perfume than you generally find, even in favoured wine districts, in the every-day beverage of breakfast and dinner.

As a general rule the Rhone wines improve in flavour as you mount the stream. The vineyards in the department de Bouches du Rhone produce poor stuff, possessing some spirit, but no flavour. The proportion not consumed at home is sent to the United States, to Brazil, and the old French colonies of the Mauritius, St. Domingo, and Martinique. As we leave the plain behind at Arles, and begin to find rock and hill narrowing towards the river, the range of the Cevennes upon the left hand, and the tumbling masses of the Basses Alps on the right, the quality of the wines improve. The plant, raised from the marshy expanses of the level country, finds its beloved gravel and rocky slopes sheltering it from the mistral, and spreading out their southerly aspects all day long to the genial influence of the sun, alternating with the soft and humid *vent du sud*. The greater portion of Dauphinée thus produces floods of capital wine, the quality of which might be immensely improved were the growers to think of anything but quantity. The fact is—and it is not, perhaps, the least of the evils of the sub-division of property system—that it directly tends to deteriorate the general body of French wines, and immensely to diminish the wealth which would otherwise flow regularly into the country. Go where you will, to the Claret, the Burgundy, the Champagne, or the Hermitage districts, and you will always find the productions of a few large proprietors ranking immensely above those of their poorer neighbours. No doubt the soil may do something, capital being always ready to purchase the best which offers; but careful and intelligent cultivation—the chary selection of the fruit submitted to the press, in many cases long and scientific experimental courses, and crossing and improving the plants by means of different manures, and so forth—have, it is reasonable to think, had no small influence in raising to the rank of famous European beverages, wines separated perhaps by but a dozen feet of shingle from the plants producing a decoction unheard of beyond the huts and cabarets of the locality. But the small proprietor has no means of improving his productions. All his operations are conducted upon so miserable and hand-to-mouth a scale as to preclude anything like a scientific regularity. He has no intelligence or education to expend upon experiments—he has no capital to enable him to wait for lengthened returns; and so he proceeds year after year, striving only to extract every possible drop of liquid from seed, skin, and very often stalk; and finishing by producing a beverage which is commonly dear at a couple of sous the bottle. The question is, would it be better for France to have her finest grape-producing districts divided into large properties, cultivated by intelligent and enterprising capitalists, employing a race of regularly hired and paid labourers, and producing a beverage which, selling at a comparatively good price, would necessary pour wealth hitherto unknown into wine-growing provinces; or that the present system should always continue—petty proprietors furnishing the worst possible beverage at the lowest possible prices. There would always be plenty of poor land giving abundance of ordinary wine for every day consumption, while the soils of superior capability would be improved and caused to render to the country at large the utmost returns of which they are capable. Local wine tables, and statistical works, unite in pointing to scores of localities in the lower valley of the Rhone, where the grape might be cultivated into being a source of wealth for the district. Towards the French Alps, to the east of the Department of the Drome, a fine wine, of very great capabilities, and hitherto unknown to fame, is said to be produced. It is a species of sherry, but is only locally known. Near two obscure towns in the same department, those of Saillons and Die, a sparkling wine, also of capability, is, I am told, produced a pleasant and vivacious dinner drink. Its local name is Clairette. Another good wine, of somewhat extensive country reputation, is *Brossans*. It is unknown in trade. An inland commerce in several of the less famed Rhone growths is carried on—the wines of Roncas, Montelimar, where the mulberry was first cultivated, and a vintage of excellent qualities, that of the Donzere district, all in the department of the Drome, being more or less consumed in the neighbouring large towns—from Lyons to Marseilles, and from Grenoble to Clermont. As a general rule throughout the valley, the hill vines are superior even to those grown upon the elevated gravelly plateaus which frequently stretch backward from either bank of the Rhone. Where broken and powdered granite enters into the composition of the soil, the wines are generous and finely flavoured. A flinty earth produces the next best class; a dry chalk soil comes third; and the heavy wet lands produce the worst beverage of all. The first growths of St. Peray and Hermitage always spring from a decomposed granite soil, the stone appearing to exercise a peculiarly genial and forming influence upon the plant. The vines are cultivated with or without supports (called chasselas) on the plains; they very frequently serve for hedges, dividing the fields, or rather patches, of different proprietors. Occasionally I have seen them trellised along dwarf mulberries. Horizontal laths are seldom used. When the vine slips shoot above their chasselas, as sometimes happens, they are secured to the top of the next supporting stake, so that the vineyards have frequently the appearance of fields of tiny green arches. Regularly trellised vines are pretty things to look at, but their appearance is always a sign of unintelligent cultivation, and a token of bad wine. In such vineyards the branches of the plant are allowed to grow too luxuriantly, and the fruit has neither enough of air nor of sun. Along the steeper slopes of the hills the vineyards are frequently terraced—hardly an inch of ground being lost—up to the very tops of hills rising at least 1200 feet from the river. In appearance these plantations are almost identical with their Rhine brethren; and, indeed, the picturesque little rock-built town of Tournon, with its high perched feudal tower, backed by steep vineyards scrambling as it were, in a flight of long patchy steps, up the sheltering mountain-ridge behind, forms a perfect fac-simile of a Rhenish picture. A few of the vineyards are ploughed, particularly when lines of new plants are to be laid down. The great majority, however, both upon the hills and the plain, are painfully cultivated by hand labour—heavy picks *(pioches)*, being used, of different shapes for different qualities of soil. In rocky ground, the blades of these instruments are swallow-tailed, and they are uniformly very short-handled and very heavy. The vineyard labour is consequently severe. The people are continually complaining—at least, many labourers did to me, in the Hermitage district in particular—of the continued stooping, which gives them pain in the back and loins; yet the innovation of a longer handle to their pioches is far too daring a flight of fancy for these good jog-trot wine-makers. I could hear no intelligible reason for the shortness of the *manche* of the vineyard tools. The fact is, however, that it is easier in France to change a dynasty or overthrow a religion than to alter the shape of a ploughshare or the construction of the teeth of a harrow.

To return, however, to Rhone wines. St. Peray is a growth of the Ardeche—the vineyards upon the right hand of the river, upon either side of a ridgy glen, which here breaks through the high rocky wall skirting the valley, and runs back from the Rhone towards the highlands of the Cevennes. At the bottom of the gorge lies the village of St. Peray—a not over-clean collection of narrow streets and steep and tortuous lanes. The southerly looking slopes, which rise almost immediately behind the houses, and stretch away far up the glen, are one mass of vines from top to bottom. The opposite hill is vine-clad only about half way up; some small patches of corn land, scattered in the most sheltered *correys*, succeed; and then heath and rock take the place of vine and wheat. On the extreme and corner pinnacle of this hill is perched one of the most magnificently situated feudal ruins in France, the walls of vast thickness, towering from the very edge, and seeming to form a continuation of a precipice, sinking — with one inconsiderable break - sheer downwards upwards of 800 feet; and the ruins of an ancient rampart, encircling the blackened and shattered *debris* of what was once the village dependent upon the *fortes* clinging round the peak of the rock under the shadow of the crowning towers. The vineyards upon the southerly exposure produce, of course, the best wine, and the portion of them yielding the very finest growths is comprised in a waving strip running along the side of the hill, and comprising nearly the lower third of its bulk. Above and below this boundary, the quality of the wines falls off. A great portion of the hill, towards its summit principally, is divided into small freeholds—the proprietors residing for the most part in the village, and manufacturing every year a quantity of still white wine drunk in the district. The St. Peray Grand Mosseaux is almost exclusively the production of the vineyards of a single grower, M. Faure, whose chateau stands beneath the most favoured slopes. The vines of the small proprietors would also produce sparkling wine, probably, for the most part, of good quality, but the process is very expensive. The Mosseaux wine takes a long time to ripen in bottle, so that without capital the business could not be carried on. The vineyards of M. Faure are partly cultivated by day-labourers, paid from 30 to 40 sous according to the importance of the work and the length of the day, partly managed upon the metayer system, the farmers who take the management having a right to one-third of the produce—an amount which M. Faure generally buys from them every year at the market price of the wine, so that even these cultivators are in reality paid a wage varying with the quantity and quality of the harvest. The day labourers are ordinarily employed in the above ground-work of the vineyard—changing the *echelas* and pruning the *sarments*. The operations of the metayers are very closely watched. The great object of the proprietor is, of course, the quality of the wine, that which the metayers cannot be got to lose sight of is the quantity; and the result is that, were they not strictly watched, they would not trim the vines closely enough, having always an eye to the number of branches, and the consequent amount of clusters of grapes. As it is, the shoots upon each plant which have produced the most plentiful harvest are cut from their junction with the stem, leaving the whole returning vigour of the plant to develop itself in young branches, which bear the tenderest and most delicious fruit. The grape is of a fine golden hue, and very sweet, frequently, about the vintage time, bursting from excess of richness. The earth, or rather granite gravel, is carefully turned up and loosened every year round the roots of the plants; the delicacy of the operation consisting in thoroughly stirring the soil without damaging the branches or *perishing* underground fibres of the shrub. Manure is copiously applied when young slips are planted and for the first few years of their growth. The older plants get on without any artificial nourishment. The compost employed is generally decaying box leaves, mixed occasionally with the gummy fibres of the fir tree—the latter forming a strong and pungent manure. The box grows wild upon the hills of the Cevennes, as it does amid the Pyrenees. The process of preparing the sparkling St. Peray wine exactly resembles that of ripening and imparting its sparkling qualities to champagne—with this exception, that the former beverage is perfectly pure, the grape giving it all its sweetness, whilst the latter is very extensively drugged with sugar or sugar candy, dissolved in white or red wine, and technically known as liqueur. This stuff, besides giving champagne its sweetness, is also used to give it colour, the delicate hue of pink champagne being neither more nor less than the effect of the glassful of bright red wine, used as a vehicle for the sugar candy.

The vintage of St. Peray takes place in general at an early period of the season. The grapes are never trodden under foot—a peculiarity which attaches itself to most of the sparkling French wines—but at once subjected to the action of the pressoirs, very powerful instruments, yet capable of a nice adaptation of force. The juice is at once poured from the vats into the casks without waiting, as is generally the practice, for the fermentation. In the following spring, at the commencement of the warm weather, the wine is bottled and then allowed to remain for several years, from three to five, for the liquid to settle, fine, and ripen. This mode of treatment of course involves the necessity of an outlay only tardily repaid. The ripening process is made the more costly by the continued bursting of the bottles as the wine passes through its first stages. The loss incurred in this way amounts to about 15 per cent. of the entire quantity bottled, and it usually happens that the better the vintage the greater the breakage. A similar misfortune occurs in the champagne cellars in Epernay and Rheims. In the latter place it is stated that in one year, and in one establishment, between 400,000 and 500,000 bottles have exploded. This was in a peculiarly warm spring time. In St. Peray the bottles are piled in open racks and lath ledges, so as to admit of the easy withdrawal of the broken glass. The wine having lain the requisite time, the racking process is commenced. All the sediment has been already deposited in the lower side of the bottles, but the process of getting rid of this undesirable beeswing is difficult and tedious. The bottles are transferred to shelves pierced with holes, down which their necks are inclined. The degree of slope is delicately adjusted. At first the bottles are very slightly slanted; then day by day they are jerked more and more out of the horizontal, the dregs by degrees sinking towards the corks, until at length, after months of attention, and nimble manipulation, the bottles become placed vertically, with the whole collection of sediment resting upon the cork. I was astonished to learn that if the bottles had been at once tilted to a perpendicular position, the dregs would, nevertheless, still have been deposited upon the sides and bottom; and that even if the sediment had been allowed to settle, and the flasks afterwards at once set vertically, the deposit in the neck and on the cork would be partial and unsatisfactory. During the process, from beginning to end, each individual bottle of the many thousands in store receives several hundred shakes. Then comes the operation of degorging. Each bottle is taken up, the string which confines the cork cut, and the sediment allowed to fly with the upward burst of the effervescing wine, the vacancy being filled with fresh liquid, and the bottle without a moment's delay re-corked. The operation is one, for the adroit performance of which a manual dexterity, amounting almost to sleight-of-hand, is required. The great point aimed at, is the getting rid of as much of the dregs as possible, and as little of the wine, the thumb of the operator being skilfully used to control the discharge. It seldom happens that the wine is sufficiently purified by the first degorgement. If not, the process is several times repeated, and on each occasion the bottle is stopped with a new cork. The process of champagne making is, I believe almost identical. I had an opportunity of admiring the rapid manipulation of M. Faure's workmen in his principal depot above St. Peray. The corks appeared double the size of the necks of the flask, but they were squeezed in with great rapidity by the help of machinery. The bottle was first placed in a sort of iron press, the cork dipped in wine, committed to the tender mercies of a moving vice, which, in answer to two or three twists of the mechanism given by the workmen, squeezed with as many jerks the lower end of the cork to half its bulk, at the same time screwing it forcibly down into the bottle in such a manner that the circular wrenches twisted and warped the fibres of the wood, and prevented the slightest future escape of gas through the pores. The bottle was then handed to a second workman, who, with two or three gashes of a knife, pared the cork to the shape of that ordinarily used in champagne bottles, and, applying wire and twine, fastened down the impediment with marvellous dexterity. Most of these workmen are engaged by the year, at the rate of about 2f. per day. They are of course a different class to the vineyard labourers, their whole work being in-door.

The St. Peray vintage is opened by an edict of the mayor; principally in order to check the tendency which is said to exist among the cultivators, particularly the smaller ones, to gather in the grapes before they are fully ripe. It is always important for a district that the general or provincial reputation of the wines of each year shall stand as high as possible. The smaller cultivators, however, always looking to quantity, are usually so eager to begin, that it is found advisable to put the whole district under strict regulation, and to have the condition of the grapes examined into by a jury of experts, so that individual opinion being laid upon the shelf—the whole body of cultivators may start fair at the moment pronounced the most auspicious, not for any one patch of ground, but for the general interests of the whole community. One can hardly help, however, I think, deeming the practice but scantily supported upon any or all of the grounds on which its existence has been placed. But the strange anomalies which hamper personal freedom of action in France are perpetual. For instance, a fire lately broke out almost opposite the windows of my hotel at Valence, and I was much struck with the apparently instinctive habit of discipline and military order which the people exhibited. Almost as quickly as a regiment would have fallen in, two long lines of men were formed from the banks of a running stream which traverses the town to the spot occupied by the engines, an endless chain of full and empty buckets flying with marvellous rapidity along the upward and downward ranks. Thanks to this speedy water supply, the conflagration was soon got under, and the assistants, who had laboured with great enthusiasm in the cause, so long as they had the excitement of a blazing house before them, began to pall in their ardour, and to slink slily out of the ranks when the water was only required to slake the heated ruins. Retreat was, however, in most cases, more easily attempted than accomplished. The spot swarmed with gendarmes, sergens de ville, and all the hundred agents of French military police, who immediately, on a fellow breaking out of the ranks, gave chase, captured, and brought him back ignominiously to the bucket. Nay, all idle bystanders were seized by the shoulders, and promptly hustled into line. One young fellow in a blouse made a most energetic resistance, shook off the gendarme who had collared him, and took to his heels. A brisk chase ensued, and the "authority" being longer in the legs and stauncher in the wind than the recalcitrant, caught him right under a plaster statue of Liberty, which stands on the Boulevard, led him back to the scene of action, and soused him from head to foot with a bucket of water—no agreeable salute on a foggy December morning. Altogether the scene from first to last was anything but devoid of significance and moral.

"HOME TRUTHS."

(From Chambers' Journal.)

A lately published duodecimo, under the title of "Home Truths for Home Peace, or 'Muddle' Defeated," imparts a number of useful hints on the subject of domestic life, and rates pretty soundly those young housewives who, starting on false notions, contrive to make firesides uncomfortable and everybody about them miserable. "Muddle" is the familiar term for disorder in all its branches, and no kind of Muddle is so offensive as that which prevails in ill-conducted households.

Very incredible things, we are told, take place in the properly muddled dwelling. Articles of a brittle nature are found to break in a manner singularly supernatural. "Cups slip out of the maid's hands; and this, not when she has let them go, but whilst holding them 'as tight as ever she could hold.' Glasses, &c., are constantly falling off the edges of dressers and of tables, although declared by competent judges to have been far removed from such a dangerous position, so that they have evidently moved back again for the purpose of dashing themselves into a thousand shivers. Other articles of fragile materials, but less daring resolution, vary the monotony of their existence, and assert their right to tender consideration by 'getting' such chips, cracks, and contusions as no rational person could ever venture to inflict. Nor are the harder and less sensitive portions of our household furniture innocent of similar offences: the locks, which, as fixtures, are secured from injury by falling, will nevertheless, 'get hampered'—stools 'come unglued'—nails 'work themselves out'—paint, varnish, &c. 'rub off'—the best-made chairs will dislocate their arms—the strongest tables break or distort their legs—whilst other objects, too cowardly for self-inflictions, but equally perverse in spirit, will choose the very moment when their presence would be most desirable, to 'get lost;' that is to say, to hide in some out-of-the-way corner, to which no living soul has ever had access, and in which consequently no member of the family would ever think of looking. I appeal to the general experience and phraseology of my countrywomen, as to the common occurrence of such household 'facts,' and the implied existence of those latent material energies which, as comprised in the personification 'Nobody,' are virtually acknowledged without a moment's hesitation."

The young lady who conducts her affairs on the principle of Muddle has a fair opportunity of displaying her qualities in the matter of financiering. Her account book is usually her memory, and a complicated book it is! When she has to square up some trifling disbursements with a domestic, the following count and reckoning generally ensues: "Let me see, I gave you 10s, on Saturday and 9d. the day before. Was it 9d.? No it must have been 11d., for I gave you a shilling and you gave me a penny out for the beggar; then there was 6s. 6d. on Monday, and 8d. you owed me from last month; and then the 1s. 6d. your master gave you for the parcel—you brought him 2d. back—and 3½d. out of the butcher's bill; no you had to give 3½d. to the butcher, but you came to me for the ½d., and I had no coppers, so we still owe him the ½d.—by the way, don't forget to pay him the next time you go. Then there's the baker—no I paid the baker myself, and I think the housemaid paid the butterman; but you got in the cheese the day before, and I have a sort of a recollection that I may possibly owe you for that, all but a few pence you must have had left of mine, that I told you to take from off the chimneypiece. Well, cook, I think that's nearly all! now, how do your accounts stand?' This the poor cook, who is a cook and not a conjurer, finds it no easy matter to discover.

Time and patience will overcome all difficulties. Quite true, as a proposition; but we need to add the qualification—"always provided that one makes a reasonable effort to remove the said difficulties;" for it is undeniable that petty annoyances do not vanish of their own accord. Our author moralises on that wonderful amount of patience which leads some people to put up with daily annoyances which the outlay of a few shillings, or the exertion of a few minutes, would effectually remove. "Narrow means, an inconvenient house, a disagreeable situation, tiresome children, stupid servants; or, worse than even those, toothache and an ill-tempered husband—these are trials for which patience is the best and almost only remedy; and all who have patience enough under such circumstances are entitled to our sympathy and admiration. But, in addition to the unavoidable afflictions of their lot, how many go on, from day to day and year to year, with doors that never shut, windows and drawers that nobody can open, keys that will not lock, grates that never draw, blinds that won't keep up, and curtains that won't come down—nails that tear their things, and things that tear their nails; and whilst professing to be above noticing such petty grievances, how many expend so much of their stock of patience upon these unnecessary evils, that they have scarcely any left for inevitable annoyances! Could such persons calculate, at the year's end, the amount of time and strength expended in daily struggles with only one drawer "that always sticks, so that there is the greatest difficulty in pulling it out; and when out, it is all that anybody can ever do to push it in again;" and if they could recollect and believe the singular verbal manifestations of their indifference to "these trifles that no one should make a moment's fuss about, in a world where there is so much real trouble," it is probable they would be quite as much surprised as those who have long wondered at the perversity which has cherished such needless causes of "botheration" to themselves and others. To ladies who do not perceive any harm in adding to the comforts and diminishing the inconveniences of our mortal life, I recommend the condensed philosophy of the following well known but little heeded rhymes:—

> For every evil under the sun
> There is a remedy, or there's none;
> If there is one, try and find it;
> If there is none, never mind it.

It does not escape this shrewd observer, that an excessive punctiliousness in keeping a house neat and orderly may give as much annoyance to visitors as the discomfort of untidiness. It is our own impression that some English housewives go beyond all proper bounds in this respect. Tying up every article of furniture in pinafores, they appear to consider that "drawing-rooms" are toys to be looked at, not to be used. Of this species of vulgarity there are some graphic definitions. "The only easy-looking chair is introduced to you as one that nobody should sit upon;" another is recommended to your attention, as "one you are on no account to lean against." You are civilly requested not to draw certain curtains," and rather uncivilly reminded "you should have let down certain blinds." A case is made for the cover of the embroidered ottoman, lest the dye of your garments should come off upon it; and, whilst the marks of other people's carelessness are exhibited for your instruction and construction, you contemplate the face of the polished mahogany of your appointed washstand in helpless embarrassment, however you shall wash your own. In a word, you are expected, like every other inmate of the dwelling, to exist solely in reference to the excessive order and cleanliness around you; and every energy of your mind, at every moment of the day, must be exerted over every energy and movement of your body, to avoid your doing mischief or giving offence continually.

"I appeal to all who have experience in the state of things alluded to, whether the feeling of disorder and confusion was not produced in them by the very precautions used for their perpetual banishment! A confusion worse than any mere material confusion can be—a confusion of ideas and principles, of fears and fidgets, of pleasures and of pains, of luxuries and lumber; an undistinguishable mixture of venial oversights and unpardonable transgressions, low seats and high treason, large rooms and little minds, sweet portraits and sour faces, whole china and cracked tempers; besides the ever-recurring puzzle, as to whether people were living in a house or for a house; or whether the things, about which such a coil is made, do really belong to their *soi-disant* possessors, or the individuals who claim for them such attention and respect are merely belongings of their things......And, after all, what is the end obtained by this perpetual care and sorrow? The depriving everything about us of its lawful use, and consequently of its real value: the establishment and practice of an idolatry that the veriest heathen might be ashamed of ...... Of all the Muddles that bring misery and ruin in their train, defend me from the love-destroying and comfort-killing Muddle of inexorable cleanliness and order!"

The detestable meanness of living beyond honestly-earned and available means is very properly included among the common errors of domestic life; and of this species of dishonesty there is the more reason to speak plainly, as it is too frequently practised by individuals who assume airs of superiority, and are the veriest bigots in matters of religious concern. We shall, therefore, conclude our notice of this clever little volume with a quotation on the subject of wantonly-incurred debt.

"What comparison is there, in fact, between the guilt of the poor uneducated wretch who ventures, in rags and misery, to steal from the apparent superfluities of his neighbour a portion for his starving family, and the crime of the well-fed, well-dressed, much-accomplished lady, who sails into the shop of the unwary tradesman for articles of useless luxury, and under cover of the respectability of her appearance and the address she gives, 'defrauds him of property to a considerable amount?' The ragged culprit is watched and driven from the window—the fashionable thief is welcomed in complacently and bowed out gratefully, with the promise that 'her esteemed orders shall be attended to immediately.' When the goods she has nominally purchased are sent home, and they, like their real owner, are readily taken in, the grand piano is perhaps heard in her elegantly-furnished villa, or the carriage of some wealthier friend is standing at the door. The lady's place in church and in society is gaily filled, and for a certain, or rather an uncertain period, the custom and company of 'such a highly respectable family' are considered an acquisition in the neighbourhood. But a change comes over the spirit of the dream; in the course of time the lady who ordered with the greatest ease, is discovered to pay with the greatest difficulty, and her commands are not so much esteemed as formerly. The dishonest beggar, if detected, is committed to prison; but when things come to a crash with the fashionable thief, the lady's husband is simply declared "unfortunate;" and if forced to remove into a humbler dwelling, in a district in which she is not known, the lady is at liberty to pursue her former practices of shoplifting as far as circumstances will allow! Alas for the rottenness of the state in which such things are not only possible but common! What a false, what a fatal standard of respectability is that which allows individuals who have lost their credit with the poorest shopkeeper, to mix with unblushing confidence in what each quarter terms its "best society!" This carelessness in regard to debt is one of the most deadly evils in the world, and, like all such, it has its rise from small beginnings of practical error, and from a great and important deficiency in the fundamental principles of moral conduct...... The whole court-calendar does not contain a title conferring so much real dignity, and so many substantial privileges, as that of "A PERSON TO BE TRUSTED."'

Commissariat Office, Sydney, 24th January, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the advertisement calling for Tenders for the Commissariat Annual Contracts, dated 1st January, 1852, is cancelled, and the following substituted, in consequence of an alteration being necessary in Article 2 of the conditions respecting the quality of the Military Ration of Wheaten Bread, which has been changed from 20 per cent. to first quality.

T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.

ANNUAL CONTRACTS.

Commissariat, New South Wales, Sydney, 24th January, 1852.

NOTICE is hereby given, that Tenders, in *Duplicate*, will be received at this Office, until MONDAY, the 9th day of February, at Noon, for furnishing for the Military, Naval, and Convict Services, in the several districts, the supplies undermentioned, in such quantities as may be required during Twelve Calendar Months, commencing the 1st April next, under the conditions hereafter specified, viz.:—

PROVISIONS.

1. The Military Ration being
   1 lb. Fresh Meat
   1 lb. Wheaten Bread
2. The Ration for Exiles—
   MALES.
   24 oz. Wheaten Bread
   16 oz. Fresh Meat
   8 oz. Vegetables
   ½ oz. Salt
   ¼ oz Tea
   1½ oz. Sugar
   ½ oz. Soap
   FEMALES.
3. 16 oz. Wheaten Bread
   12 oz. Fresh Meat
   6 oz. Vegetables
   ½ oz Salt
   ¼ oz. Tea
   1½ oz. Sugar
   ½ oz. Soap

Children under ten years to be allowed two-thirds of the ration of Female Adults; above that age and under fifteen, the same as adults.

4. The Ration for Male Convicts being
   12 oz. Wheaten Bread
   14 oz. Maize or Barley Bread
   (The Contractor having the option of giving 20 oz. of Wheaten Bread for the whole.)
   8 oz. Maize Meal
   1 lb. Fresh Beef
   1 oz. Brown Sugar
   ½ oz. salt
   ½ oz. Yellow Soap
   Or:—
5. Daily:
   6-7 lb. Fresh Beef or Mutton
   1 lb. Bread
   1 lb. Potatoes
   1-7 lb. Flour
   ¼ lb. Meal
   1 oz. Sugar
   ½ oz. Salt
   ½ oz. Soap
6. The Ration for Female Convicts in the first and second classes,
   10 oz. Wheaten Bread
   10 oz. Maize or Barley Bread
   (The Contractor having the option of giving 16 oz. Wheaten Bread for the whole.)
   6 oz. Maize Meal
   12 oz. Fresh Beef
   8 oz. Vegetables
   ½ oz. Salt
   1½ oz. Brown Sugar
   ¼ oz. Tea
   ½ oz. Yellow Soap
7. Female Convicts in the third class,
   12 oz. Wheaten Bread
   12 oz. Maize Meal
   4 oz. Fresh Beef
   8 oz. Vegetables
   ½ oz. Salt
   ½ oz. Yellow Soap
8. Female Convicts in Cells
   1½ lb. Bread
9. For children of two years old and upwards.
   8 oz. Wheaten Bread, best quality
   4 oz. Fresh Beef
   4 oz. Maize Meal
   ½ oz. Yellow Soap
10. For children under two years.
    8 oz. Wheaten Bread, best quality
    4 oz. Fresh Beef
    1½ oz. Arrowroot
    ½ oz. Sugar
    ½ oz. Yellow Soap
11. For children under nine months.
    6 oz. Wheaten Bread, best quality
    1 oz. Arrowroot
    ½ oz. Sugar
    ½ oz. Yellow Soap

12. HOSPITALS.

FULL DIET.
1 lb. Fresh Beef or Mutton
1 lb. Bread, first quality
1 lb. Potatoes
1 oz. Rice
½ oz. Salt
¼ oz. Tea
1½ oz. Sugar
½ pint Milk

HALF DIET.
½ lb. Fresh Beef or Mutton
1 lb. Bread, 1st quality
½ lb. Potatoes
1 oz. Rice
½ oz. Salt
¼ oz. Tea
1½ oz. Sugar
½ pint Milk

LOW DIET.
¼ lb. Fresh Beef or Mutton
12 oz. Bread, 1st quality
3 oz. Rice
½ oz. Salt
¼ oz. Tea
1½ oz. Sugar
½ pint Milk

SPOON DIET.
8 oz. Bread, 1st quality
¼ oz. Tea
2½ oz. Sugar
2 oz. Rice
½ pint Milk

13. FORAGE.

The Ration of Forage being
8 lbs. Maize or Barley, or 10 lbs. Oats
4 lbs. Bran
12 lbs. of Oaten or Cultivated Grass Hay
4 lbs. Wheaten Straw

14. FUEL AND LIGHT.

Coals, per imperial ton of 2240 lbs.
Firewood, per 100 lbs.
Sperm Oil, Common Oil — per gallon imperial
Mould Candles, Dip Candles, Cotton Wick — per lb.

15. SUPPLIES FOR NAVAL SERVICE.

Flour; Flour, 20 per cent.; Biscuit; Black Tea; Sugar; Rice — per 100 lbs.
Bread, 20 per cent.; Fresh Beef; Fresh Mutton; Vegetables; Preserved Meats; Soap, per 100 lbs. — per lb.
Whole Pepper; Mustard — per lb.

The preserved Meats *to be exclusive of any kind of Vegetables, without bones, and to be in canisters containing 6, 9, and 12 pounds each*, warranted to keep good for *five years from date of delivery*; all the above articles to be packed and shipped at the expense of the Contractor.

16. SUPPLIES FOR ARMY HOSPITALS, SPECIAL AND GENERAL PURPOSES.

Fresh Beef; Fresh Mutton; Wheaten Bread, best quality; Ditto 2nd do.; Ditto 3rd do.; Maize Meal; Arrowroot; Rice; Sago; Pearl Barley; Tea; Sugar; Salt; Yellow Soap; Colonial Leaf Tobacco; Vegetables — per lb.

Wheaten Meal, 20 per cent.; Ditto 10 do; Maize; Currants; Raisins; Suet; Lime Juice; Chocolate; Straw for bedding; Peas; Oatmeal — per 100 lbs.
Milk; Bottled Port Wine — per pint.
Vinegar
Rum, per imperial gallon, free of duty
Lime, per bushel
Water, per 100 gallons

The articles above enumerated are to be packed, shipped, or delivered at the expense of the Contractor, when required by the Commissariat.

DISTRICTS.

1. Sydney
2. Parramatta
3. Victoria

The limits of the Districts are the same as those adopted in the Division of the Colony into Police Districts, and a Map showing the same may be seen at this Office.

CONDITIONS.

QUALITIES OF THE SUPPLY.

1. All the articles shall be of the BEST quality of their several kinds.

2. The Military Ration of Bread shall be made of *First Quality Flour*, the produce of clean sound Wheat. The Convict Ration of Bread shall be the produce of clean sound Wheat, Barley, and Maize, from which 10 per cent. has been extracted in bran and waste. The Wheaten Bread shall be made in loaves of 2 lbs., and the mixed Bread in loaves of 3½ lbs. each, and baked 24 hours before being issued; and parties tendering are requested to observe, that the most rigid adherence to the conditions as to the quality of the Bread will be invariably enforced.

3. The Fresh Meat for the Military Ration shall be in the proportion of 6 lbs. of Beef, and 2 lbs. of Mutton, weekly, deliverable alternately in fore and hind quarters, *when the quantity admits of it*; for the Convict Rations, the Beef shall be delivered in the same manner.

4. The Maize Meal shall be similar in quality to the Wheaten Meal, and shall be twice ground.

5. The Vegetables for the Hospitals and other Establishments entitled thereto, shall be supplied in reasonable proportions of Potatoes, Greens, Pumpkins, Onions, Carrots, Turnips, &c.

6. The Rum shall be West India, five per cent. under proof, and to be taken out as required for the service at Sydney from the Bonded Stores, and upon the Certificate of the Commissariat Officer in charge of the Provision Branch.

7. Correct Scales, Weights, and Measures, to be used, and placed in the most conspicuous part of the Contractor's Store.

MODE OF DELIVERY.

8. The supplies above specified shall all be delivered by the Contractor direct to the Parties or Establishment entitled thereto, upon the written order of the Commissariat Officer in charge of the District, or of the person authorised for that purpose.

9. At the several fixed Stations the Rations for the Troops, the Convict Establishments, and Road and other Parties, shall be delivered by the Contractor by 6 A.M., in summer, and 7 A.M. in winter, at the Barracks, Establishments, or Huts, where the parties to be supplied may be stationed; being previously so removed from the Contractor's Premises approved by a person authorized for the purpose.

The Fresh Meat, Bread, and Vegetables required by Her Majesty's Ships in Port, shall be delivered by the Contractor direct to those vessels, at the same hours as above specified, subject to the approval of the Surveying Officers on Board.

10. The Forage shall be delivered by the Contractor at the Establishment where the Horses or Cattle are stationed, and in case the whole Ration of Forage be not required or delivered, each of the species shall be reckoned as the proportion of the Ration undermentioned, viz.:—

The Maize or Barley .... 4-12ths.
The Hay .... 5-12ths.
The Bran .... 2-12ths.
The Straw .... 1-12th.

It shall be at the option of the Commissariat Officer to demand the issue of either Maize, or Barley, or Oats.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

11. Parties tendering may do so by either of the three following modes at their option, viz.:—

1. The whole of the supplies of every description, in each District, may be included in one Tender, as at present.
2. Or the Supplies may be tendered in subdivisions, as below, by a separate Tender for each sub-division, viz.:—
   1. The Military Ration.
   2. The several Rations for Exiles and Convicts as described from 2 to 11 inclusive.
   3. The Ration of Forage.
   4. The Ration of Fuel and Light
   5. The Supplies for Hospitals.
   6. The Supplies for Naval Service.
   7. The Supplies for Army Hospital, Special and General Purposes.
3. Or the various articles comprising the several Rations referred to, as well as those required for Hospitals and other purposes, may be tendered separately or singly, by weight and measure. The undersigned reserving to himself the power of accepting Tenders or supplying by any of these modes which he may find most expedient.

12. Contractors shall have at all times on the spot pointed out for their Stores by the Deputy Commissary General, a supply of *fourteen days* in reserve, in the care of a competent Agent, to whom reference may be had, in the Contractor's absence, in default of which the Commissariat Officer, or other duly authorized person, may purchase at his, the Contractor's expense, such articles as are not forthcoming; and in the event of repeated failures in this respect, together with other causes of dissatisfaction arising from a bad quality of the supplies as decided by Boards of Survey or arbitrators, it shall be in the power of the undersigned or his successors in office to cancel the contract and enforce the penalty.

13. In the event of a difference of opinion between the Contractor and the party receiving the supplies, as to the quality, the same is to be decided according to the practice of the service, by a Board of Survey. But in country districts, where a Board of Survey cannot be conveniently assembled, the party objecting will name one person as Arbitrator, the contractor or his agents another, and these two will, (previously to any other proceeding on their part) concur in naming a third as Umpire, who, in the event of the Arbitrators not agreeing in opinion, will be called upon for his decision, which shall be final.

14. The only question referred to the Board, or to the Arbitrators, will be, whether or not the article objected to be such as, by his contract, the Contractor is bound to deliver; and if the Board, Arbitrators, or Umpire shall decide that the Article is not according to the conditions of the contract, it must be immediately replaced by the Contractor, failing which it will be procured, and the expense charged to his account. In cases where the article is of a perishable nature, or from some other cause injury would be sustained, either by the parties to whom the rations are due, or by the Contractor, by waiting for a Board of Survey, the Head of the Department, or the Officer in charge of the party or parties for whom the rations are to be received, shall have power to reject such article or articles as are obviously of inferior quality or in improper condition, it being distinctly understood that he will be responsible to the Government for so doing; and that the Contractor will have the right to appeal, although, in the mean time he must take back the rejected article, and supply good in its stead, failing which it will be obtained by the Officer or party requiring it, and the expense charged to the Contractor.

When fresh Meat, Bread, or Vegetables, supplied to Her Majesty's ships, shall be rejected by the Surveying Officers on board, the Contractor shall take back any or all of the rejected articles, and supply fresh ones in their place, otherwise they will be purchased at the Contractor's expense.

15. It shall be in the power of either party to limit the duration of the Contract, by giving in writing notice of *three calendar months* to the opposite party, and to end the contract at the expiration of that period, it being understood that such a notice can be given only from the first day of a month, and within the period for which the Contract is made, or agreed to be made; and not later than the 1st of August.

16. The Contractor shall prepare his own cash account monthly, according to the prescribed form; and shall receive payment on the production thereof, with the requisite vouchers in a complete state, before the termination of the succeeding month, always excepting where any purchase shall have been made under the provisions of Article 14.

17. The Contractor shall be bound to furnish his accounts for provisions, &c., issued within 14 days of the expiration of each month, and the sums so due must be drawn from the Commissariat chest at Sydney, within the succeeding month, *otherwise the amount will be considered as forfeited to the public.*

18. THE VALUE OF ALL PACKAGES SHALL BE INCLUDED IN THE PRICE DEMANDED.

19. Persons wishing to tender are requested to apply either at this office or to the Commissariat officers in charge of the several stations, who will furnish them with printed forms for the purpose, and communicate further particulars; and as adequate security will be required for the signing and due fulfilment of the contracts, each tender has an *instrument attached*, marked B., which *must* be signed by two competent securities, and properly witnessed, who shall bind themselves under the fixed penalties as laid down in Article 20, that all the conditions and stipulations of the contract shall be well and duly fulfilled, should the tender be accepted. *No tender will be attended to unless made out as above directed.*

20. The amounts of the bonds required in the several Districts are as follows; if contracted for collectively, viz.:—Sydney, £200[?]; Parramatta, £500; Victoria, £500.

21. The contracts and bonds must be executed on or before the 1st March next, otherwise the penalties will be enforced.

22. Tenders in *duplicate*, are to be enclosed in a separate envelope, addressed to the undersigned, marked "*Supplies for 1852*," and no tender made in consequence of this advertisement shall be withdrawn or altered, but notice of those accepted shall be given within eight days of the time of opening.

23. Flour in place of bread to be given for the Military Ration, *when required*, in the proportion of 14 2-7th ozs. of the former for 16 ozs. of the latter.

24. The Contractor for the District of Sydney will be bound to furnish the rations and articles particularised under the head of Provisions, Nos. 1 to 16, not only for the purposes specified, but also for any other purposes of the Military, Naval, Special, and Convict Services, whenever required to do so by the Commissariat.

23 T. W. RAMSAY, Dep. Com. Gen.

SYDNEY CHORAL SOCIETY.

PATRON: The Lord Bishop of Sydney.

MANAGING COMMITTEE:
Rev. R. Allwood — Rev. A. H. Stephen
Charles Nathan, Esq. — E. T. Blackett, Esq.
G. J. Armytage, Esq. — G. R. Hirst, Esq.
J. V. Lavers, Esq. — H. G. Cotton, Esq.
W. H. Aldis, Esq. — J. S. Usher, Esq.

CONDUCTOR: James Johnson, Esq.
Honorary Treasurer—J. S. Usher, Esq.
Honorary Secretary—Rev. T. Druitt.

OBJECTS OF THE SOCIETY.
"To improve the state of Choral Music generally throughout the City, and with the view to provide an efficient volunteer choir for each of the parish churches in the City of Sydney, and to hold regular meetings for the practice of sacred and secular concerted music."

The members are respectfully informed that tickets for the present year may now be had upon application to the Secretary, and payment of the annual subscription of £1.

All persons desiring to become members are requested to apply in writing to one of the members of Committee; or to the Honorary Secretary.

The Members are informed that the next Visitors' Evening is fixed for Wednesday the 4th February, for which new tickets are necessary. The practice will commence at half-past seven precisely, and will consist of a selection of Sacred Music, including the first part of the Messiah.

THOMAS DRUITT, Hon. Sec., 161, Elizabeth-street, Hyde Park.
January 20. 1833[?]

NEW SOUTH WALES MARINE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, EXCHANGE BUILDINGS, George-street.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Directors of this Company grant Policies, in triplicate, on produce from Sydney to Great Britain, payable, in case of loss, in London, at the following rates of premium, viz.:—

Wool, average payable on every bale as if separately insured, 2¼ Guineas per cent.
Tallow, Oil, and other goods free from particular average, 1½ Guineas per cent.
Gold Dust, 1¼ Guineas per cent.
With the usual allowance of 5 per cent. brokerage, and an additional allowance of 10 per cent. discount.

By order of the Board,
ROBERT GARRETT, Secretary.
Sydney, November 26. 1678[?]

OLD BANK OF NEW SOUTH WALES.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a *Final Division* of the *Surplus Profits* of this Bank will be made on the 2nd February next, and that a *Dividend* of *Seven per Cent.* on the original Capital will be payable to the Proprietors on and after that day.

Notice is also given, that, as the business of the Bank will finally terminate on the 2nd February next, all outstanding claims, if any, are to be presented before that date.

D. LARNACH, Director and General Manager.
Sydney, January 15. 1412

AUSTRALIAN GENERAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a dividend of 5 per cent. on the paid up capital of the Company has been declared for the half-year ended 31st December, 1851; and that the same will be payable to the Shareholders on and after Thursday, the 22nd inst.

JOHN D. GIBSON, Secretary.
Sydney, January 21. 1537

SYNOD OF AUSTRALIA.

THE following arrangements have been made for the supply of Divine Service, on Sabbath next, the 1st February, during the meeting of Synod:—

St. Andrew's Scots Church, Bathurst-street, The Rev. James Coutts, at 11 o'clock A.M.; and the Rev. J. B. Laughton, at 7 o'clock P.M.

Scots Church, Pitt-street South, the Rev. William Purves, at 11 o'clock A.M.; and the Rev. William Mackie, at 7 o'clock P.M.

Paddington, at half-past 10 A.M., for the convenience of the military, the Rev. Robert Blair; and the Rev. James Coutts at 7 o'clock P.M.

Scots Church, Parramatta, the Rev. R. D. Smythe, at 11 o'clock A.M.; and the Rev. J. S. White, at 7 o'clock P.M.

Collections will be made on each of these occasions for the Presbyterian Mission and Church Extension Society.

H. R. GILCHRIST, Moderator.
2378

MADEIRA WINE. — The undersigned has received from the well-known mercantile house of Messrs. Newton, Gordon, Crossart, and Co., of Madeira, a few Hogsheads and Quarter-casks of the finest Old London Particular Madeira Wine ever imported into this colony, which will be sold cheap.

1076 JOHN MACNAMARA.

National Library of Australia http://nla.gov.au/nla.news-page3860306

SYDNEY BRANCH.
ALLIANCE FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF LONDON.

THE undersigned issue Policies at the reduced rates of premium.

THACKER AND CO.,
541, George-street.
431

ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY, OF LONDON.
Established by Act of Parliament, 1824.

CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

THE Undersigned is the duly empowered Agent of the above Company, and will receive applications for Insurances, and issue Policies on the lives of persons residing in New South Wales.

GEORGE WEBB.
Office, Circular Wharf, Sydney. 9300

AMERICAN AND FOREIGN AGENCY, City of Washington,
Under the direction of

Aaron Haight Palmer, of New York, Counsellor of the Supreme Court of the United States, and Director of the late American and Foreign Agency of that City, and Worthington Garrettson Snethen, of New Orleans, also a Counsellor of said Court, and late Solicitor of the United States General Land Office.

This Establishment is formed for the following objects:—

1. For conducting professional business in the Supreme Court of the United States, and the prosecution and recovery of claims against the American Government.

2. For collections generally, embracing debts, legacies, and inheritances in the United States, and the adjacent British Possessions.

3. For the purchasing of lands in any of the States or Territories of the Union, and loaning moneys on mortgage of real estate lying therein.

4. For investment of funds in United States and State stocks and loans; and, generally, for the transaction of all business pertaining to a Law, Loan, or Banking Agency.

All communications addressed, post-paid, to Messrs. Palmer and Snethen, American and Foreign Agency, City of Washington, will receive prompt and faithful attention.

2909 PALMER AND SNETHEN.

COLONIAL ROOMS,
454, CHARING-CROSS, EAST, LONDON
(Four doors from Trafalgar Square.)

THE COLONIAL ROOMS are intended to afford a place of rendezvous for parties who take an interest in any of the Colonial Dependencies of Great Britain. They will be a continuation of the Australasian Rooms established in 1839. The reviving importance of Colonial affairs demands a renewal of the accommodation afforded by that kind of Exchange-Room, and the prospect of still increasing activity in the furtherance of Emigration, in the promotion of Trade, and in the resolution of Political Improvements, has dictated the choice of the most central situation in the Metropolis,— the point of meeting for the great thoroughfares from the City, the West end, and the official quarter of Westminster.

At these Rooms information will be brought together from all parts of the Empire, by the intercourse of individuals, by Newspapers from each colony, by Books, Parliamentary Papers, Reports, Maps, &c. Every pains will be taken to keep this copious information in a state available for the readiest and most convenient use.

It is hoped that persons having relatives or property in the Colonies, Colonists visiting this country, or Gentlemen interested in promoting the welfare of our dependencies, will find in these Rooms a means in conferring on affairs, and of co-operating in measures for the advantage of the Colonies.

Persons whose views are directed to Emigration will find complete facility in obtaining that general knowledge so essentially necessary to guide their judgment in selecting the Colony most suitable to their own objects and resources, not only through the information derivable from the books, papers, &c., constantly at hand, but also through the meeting with those who have resided in the Colonies, and can give the results of personal observation and practical experience.

The Government Regulations on which land is disposed of in the Colonies will always be found at these Rooms, in their completest and most recent forms, together with the fullest information respecting the purchase or leasing of Colonial Lands in the possession of Public Companies or private individuals. Subscribers not resident in town will be furnished by letter with all the information on those points that they may specially require. Occasionally a circular will be issued to all the Subscribers, containing a digest of recent Colonial News, of Official or Commercial Intelligence, and of all such facts and particulars as bear upon the immediate interests of the Colonies.

The annual subscription to the Colonial Rooms is one pound. Those who wish to become Subscribers are requested to communicate with Messrs. Cattan and Gole, *Emigration and Shipping Agents*, No. 451, Charing Cross, East, London.

CIRCULAR.
TO IMPORTERS and the MERCANTILE COMMUNITY GENERALLY.

HAVING the Stack of Warehouses known as "UNWIN'S," in thorough order, and fit for the reception of thousands of tons of Bonded or Free Goods, also, a careful Storekeeper constantly on the premises, I beg to solicit your patronage. The terms for the Bonded Store are—

Two-pence per hogshead per week from date of bonding entry being passed
Three-pence per puncheon ditto ditto, ditto
One-halfpenny per case, for 4-gallon cases gin, &c., ditto
One-farthing per 1-dozen case, ditto
Two-pence per week for tierces tobacco, ditto
One-halfpenny per week for kegs, ditto ditto
One-penny per week for half-tierces ditto, ditto
Barrels or quarter-casks under 30 gallons, one-penny each per week, ditto
Sugar, flour, rice, &c., per ton, three-pence per week

Drays found at my expense from any sufferance wharf, on landing, but the importer finding labour to load.

Housing charges, including cooperage, &c., on puncheons, hogsheads, barrels, or quarter-casks six-pence each.
Cases, 4 gallons and upwards, two-pence per case
Cases, 1 dozen each, one-penny
Heavy goods, six-pence per ton

Delivery charges out of Stores—
Puncheons and butts, 1s. 6d. each
Hogsheads and barrels, 1s. ditto
5-gallon cases, 3d. ditto
2-gallon ditto, 1½d. ditto
Tierces, six-pence each
Kegs, three-pence
Heavy goods, per ton, six-pence

Any further particulars to be obtained by applying to Mr. Davison, on the premises, Argyle-street, near the Dockyard, or at the City Depôt, 480, George-street, opposite the Old Barracks, next Fawcett's.

HENRY FISHER,
Lessee of Unwin's Warehouses.
January 1. 2

MINERS' GENERAL OUTFITTING ESTABLISHMENT, ARGYLE STORE.
GOULBURN.

PARTIES visiting the Braidwood, Shoalhaven, Tuena, and Abercrombie Gold Fields, are particularly invited to inspect the stock of the undersigned, who have always on hand a varied description of miners' implements, with everything requisite for a digger's outfit.

Persons will find it much to their advantage to make their purchases here, rather than encumber themselves with supplies and implements from Sydney, the prices being the same, with the exception of a small additional charge for carriage.

Gold purchased, in large or small quantities, either here, or at our stores, Queanbeyan, where diggers can be supplied as advantageously as in Goulburn.

BENJAMIN AND MOSES.
Goulburn, January 1

BRAIDWOOD AND GOULBURN.
Speed and Comfort obtained, and Night Travelling avoided.

THE Public are respectfully informed that in consequence of the increasing patronage bestowed on that superior FOUR-HORSE COACH "THE GOLDEN AGE:" the days of starting and arrival will on and after Monday next, the 19th instant, be increased to three times each week, namely:—

From Sydney every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Morning, at eight o'clock; and arrive in Goulburn every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday; and in Braidwood every Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday Evenings; from Braidwood every Sunday, Tuesday, and Thursday Mornings, at eight o'clock, arriving in Goulburn on the same Evenings; and from Goulburn every Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Morning, at six o'clock; and arriving in Sydney every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday Evenings.

FARES:—

	£	s.
From Sydney to Braidwood	3	5
" to Goulburn	2	5

Each passenger will be allowed 14 lbs. of luggage, and all over that weight will be charged for at the rate of sixpence per pound to Goulburn, and ninepence per pound to Braidwood.

N.B.—The Proprietors will not be responsible for accidents, or for delays caused by weather, or bad state of the roads.

BOOKING OFFICES.
SYDNEY.—Skinner's Hotel, corner of George and Hunter streets.
GOULBURN.—Mendelson's Goulburn Hotel, Goulburn.
BRAIDWOOD.—Roberts's Royal Hotel, Braidwood.

Proprietors—
R. EDWARDS, Sydney.
N. MENDELSON, Goulburn,
1225 J. RUTLEDGE, Braidwood,

NOTICE.
MESSRS. KENDALL and WHEATLEY beg to inform the public generally that they will run a four-horse Coach from Sydney to Keenan's, at the Turon, and from Keenan's to Sydney, daily, (Sundays excepted.) To commence running on Tuesday, the 20th instant. Fares, to and from the Turon, £2 5s. each.

Mr. G. KENDALL also intends running a four-horse Coach from Sydney to Bathurst, three times a week from the commencement of the 1st February next.

Booking Offices—
Bull's Head Inn, George-street, Sydney.
White Horse Cellar, Parramatta.
Coach and Horses, Penrith.
Coach and Horses, Hartley.
Mr. Keenan's, Turon,
January 16. 1544

SYDNEY AUCTION BAZAAR, 240, PITT-STREET,
For the Sale of Horses, Carriages, and Harness, on Tuesdays and Fridays.

CHARLES MARTYN begs to announce, that he has This Day opened the above establishment, the principle upon which he intends conducting his business will be that of strict attention to all orders received, punctuality and despatch in all business matters, and immediate settlement of all sales effected.

C. M. has spared no expense in making extensive alterations and additions for the reception of horses and carriages intended for sale, which will be found upon inspection not to be surpassed in the colony.

The Forge and Farrier's department will be conducted by Mr. John Williams, whose veterinary experience is well known.

Sydney, January 1. 32

OWEN AND SON, Solicitors—R. Owen, Notary Public.—Offices at No. 297, Pitt-street, immediately opposite the Union Bank. 2065

J. AND C. BEAVER beg most respectfully to inform the friends of their late parents, and the public generally, that they continue to carry on the business of Undertakers, and that having received an invoice of funeral requisites per St. George, they are now enabled to perform funerals upon a far superior style than hitherto, (and at considerably reduced charges), they therefore solicit a continuance of the patronage so liberally conferred upon their predecessors.

218, Castlereagh-street,
14th January, 1852. 1285

AGENCY.—ESTABLISHED 1840.

THE Stores of the undersigned are open for the reception of—Wool, Tallow, Hides, Wheat, Maize, Barley, Oats, Bacon, Butter, Cheese, and every description of Farm and Dairy Produce.

Stores and Stations supplied with every kind of Stores; and all matters at the Government Offices punctually attend to.

HENRY FERRIS,
291, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.
January 9. 852

A CARD.
MR. CHARLES MOTTRAM EVANS, Auctioneer and Commission Agent, Sofala, Turon River.

N.B.—Liberal advances made on goods for immediate sale (upon receipt of invoice) per return of post. Commission 5 per cent. 2017

TO THE STOCKHOLDERS OF MONEROO.
MERIMBULA STEAM BOILING ESTABLISHMENT. — Parties who purpose availing themselves of the advantage of this establishment, are requested to make early application to

167 C. W. BELL, Panbula.

A VERY EXCELLENT PORT WINE, AT 2s. 6d. PER GALLON, BY THE CASK.
ON SALE by the undersigned,—50 Quarters and hogsheads of good port wine, at 2s. 6d. per gallon by the cask; samples and packages to be seen at the Stores, 364, George-street.

ANTHONY REYNOLDS,
Wholesale and Retail Grocer,
2536 Wine and Spirit Dealer, &c.

TO SHEEP FARMERS.—CURE FOR SCAB OR CATARRH.
IT has been discovered that sheep, if allowed to graze upon lucerne for an hour or two—say once a month—are never diseased, the lucerne acting as a medicine. A few acres round each homestead is sufficient, besides, it keeps horses, bullocks, milch cows, &c., in good condition; once sown, it remains in the ground for years, and if not fed off will cut four to six times in spring and summer.

On Sale, Lucerne, Red and White Clover Seeds.

201, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.
HENRY FERRIS.
January 9.

N.B.—Proper time for sowing, winter and spring months. Farmers should order seed by their return wool drays. 851

TO STONEMASONS AND OTHERS.
NOTICE is hereby given, that the Contractor having failed to fulfil his contract, Tenders will be received by the Committee for the supervision of the Parramatta Water Works, until Wednesday, the 11th day of February next, at 8 o'clock P.M., from persons willing to contract for the construction of a *Circular Stone Dam* at the North Rocks, according to a plan and specification to be seen upon application to the Engineer.

Tenders to be addressed to the Committee, and endorsed "Tender for Dam."

The Contractor (with two responsible sureties) will be required to enter into a bond for the due fulfilment of the contract.

Any further particulars may be known upon application to

E. L. ROWLING,
Secretary.
Parramatta, January 9. 942

JOSEPH WOODS, Pianoforte Tuner and Repairer, respectfully acquaints his friends and the public of his address, having lately returned from the neighbouring colonies. Teaching at Schools or Families punctually attended to.

Address Dr. KIRBY, Brickfield-hill, near Liverpool-street. 2387

SUPERB DRAWINGROOM FURNITURE.
Just Landed, per Duke of Richmond.

JOHN HILL, Jun., has now open for inspection, a large selection of Drawing-room Furniture, all of most elegant design, and comprising, Rosewood Chairs; Cabriole Couches; several of the latest improved designs in Lounging and Ladies' Reclining Chairs; Papier Mâché Chairs; Trio Tables; Ladies' Work Tables; Fancy Stands; Whatnots, &c., &c., all inlaid in the most beautiful manner with coloured pearl.

J. H. also begs to call attention to a splendid Drawingroom Suite in Walnut, comprising a beautiful and well-toned Cottage Piano—*Maker*, D'ALMAINE, *London*; Loo Table, and pair of Card Tables, of first-class workmanship, and novel design. Also, one Cabinet Pianoforte, same maker, in beautiful Rosewood Case with elaborate mouldings, and fret-work pannels. The whole will be found highly worthy of inspection. Such goods certainly have never been offered for sale in any Cabinet House in the colony, and, as J. H. has made arrangements for the shipment of this class of English goods, he feels confident of that support and patronage which it has ever been his study to merit. 10079

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
The Largest and Best Assortment in the Colony.
Just Landed, ex Phœnician and Eliza Caroline.

THE Advertiser would particularly recommend the attention of the public to the above Extensive Assortment, and more particularly those who are in want *of a Really Good Timekeeper*, for never has he had an opportunity of doing so with greater confidence than at present, the whole of the watches received by the above vessels having been carefully examined and regulated in positions before leaving the manufacturer's hands; nothing more is therefore necessary to insure their proper performance, than merely winding of them up.

	£	s.	d.
Silver Patent Lever Watches, in double backed engine-turned cases, capped and jewelled, detached escapement maintaining power, and all the recent improvements .	4	10	0
Silver Patent Lever Watches, in double backed engine-turned cases, highly finished ¾-plate movements, jewelled in 10 holes, compensation balance hands to mark the seconds, with silver or enamelled dials, detached escapement maintaining power, and all the recent improvements	5	5	0
Gold Patent Lever Watches, in double backed engine-turned cases, highly finished ¾-plate movements, jewelled in 10 holes, compensation balance hands to mark the seconds, with gold and extra hard enamelled dials, detached escapement maintaining power, and all the recent improvements	10	12	6
Silver Horizontal Watches, jewelled in 4 holes, in double backed engine-turned cases, set hands at back, gold joints to cases, with going barrel to continue the action while winding	3	10	0
Gold Horizontal Watches, jewelled in 4 holes, ¾-plate movements, in double backed engine-turned cases, set hands at back, with elegantly embossed gold dials, going barrels to continue the action while winding, and all the recent improvements	5	17	6

Every watch sold at this establishment is warranted for two years, and a written guarantee given, should the watch require fresh oil, or other attention within the period of warranty it will be done free of charge; after that time, it will be cleaned and adjusted on the payment of 3s. 6d. if of the patent lever construction, or 1s. if of the horizontal; and no further charge will be made for attention during the then succeeding two years.

The expense of repairing a watch which has been accidentally broken, (or of one by another maker), may be known by enquiry at the time of its being left; the skill with which a watch is repaired and adjusted is of almost as much importance as its quality; the best watch, cleaned by an unskilful workman, will not go well. Possibly it may be no exaggeration to say, that more watches are spoiled by being placed in the hands of inexperienced workmen than are worn out by the public, for the injury which a bad workman does is often of a kind that can never after be satisfactorily rectified.

Gold Guard Chains, in great variety
Ditto Albert Chains and Keys
Ditto Ladies' Neck Chains and Chatelaines

These Chains are all of the most new and elegant designs, being all London-made, and are warranted of the very best quality. The price is regulated according to the weight—thus, for example—

	£	s.	d.
A Chain weighing 2 sovereigns	2	10	0
Ditto ditto 3 sovereigns	3	10	0
Ditto ditto 4 sovereigns	4	10	0
London-made Sterling Silver Guard Chains	0	12	6

Best English Lunette Watch Glasses, fitted for One Shilling.

D. DAVIS,
5956 475, George-street.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT.
NOTICE.—The undersigned begs to apprize the sub-agents and the public that as his stock of the above valuable medicines of the first and second sizes is exhausted, and as he has a large quantity of the third size on hand, and is in receipt of no advices of an immediate supply of assorted sizes, he will, in order as much as possible to meet the wants of the public,

REDUCE THE PRICE
of the third size boxes and pots
At retail, from 7s. to 5s. 6d.,
And at wholesale, allow a discount of Twenty per Cent. off the accustomed prices.

J. K. HEYDON,
Sole Wholesale Agent for New South Wales, Victoria, and New Zealand, 75, King-street, Sydney.
October 24 845

FOR SALE BY THE UNDERSIGNED—
Whiskey (Scotch), in quarters and hogsheads
Rum, W. I. 28 O.P., in puncheons and barrels
Brandy (Pale. Martell's), in one dozen cases
Gin (red case)
Sherry (Amontillado), in quarter-casks
Ditto, pale, in hogsheads and quarters
Marsala (Ingham's), in quarters
Ditto (White), in hogsheads and quarters
Mountain, in quarters
Champagne, in 1 dozen cases
Muscatel, in 4 dozen cases (pints)
Sherry } in cases
Port }
Porter, "Tennant's," in hogsheads
Ditto, ditto, in 4 dozen casks
Ale, ditto, ditto ditto
Porter (Elliott's), in hogsheads.

Woolbagging and woolpacks
Splits peas, in 3 bushel kegs
An invoice of painters' colours, glue, turpentine, &c.
Ditto of paper
Ditto of stationery
Ditto of glass
An invoice of Ewbank's patent nails
Ditto of perfumery
Ditto of oilman's stores
Vinegar, in quarter-casks
An invoice of Belgian hops (a fine sample).

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

BELMONT SPERM CANDLES.—On sale, by the undersigned, (250) Two Hundred and Fifty Boxes of Belmont Sperm Candles, 25 lbs. each, at reduced prices.

A. FOSS,
9756 313, Pitt-street North.

IMPORTED SHEEP.—A few very fine Saxon Merino Rams and Ewes for sale. Apply to

KIRCHNER AND CO.,
177 Lower George-street.

FOR SALE, a Station, with 7000 Sheep, on the Clarence River. The Station is capable of depasturing 12,000 sheep. For further particulars apply to

MONTEFIORE, GRAHAM, AND CO.

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES.
PURCHASERS from Melbourne are respectfully requested to inspect the New and Elegant Stock of T. HALE, George-street, consisting of the largest variety of—

Gold and silver watches
Diamond and fancy rings
Ladies' and gentlemen's gold chains
Elegant cameo brooches
New pattern fine gold ditto, with real stones
Bracelets, armlets
New pattern gold studs
Pencil cases, &c.

Wholesale buyers will be supplied at the smallest profits.

496, George-street, January 28. 2449

FURNITURE, FURNITURE.
GOOD solid Colonial Furniture, made from well seasoned wood, in great variety, at Hunt's Rooms, in Jamison-street, far superior to any imported for sale, and warranted to stand the climate.

A rich toned Square Pianoforte, by Broadwood, for sale.

A very elegant Rosewood Cabinet, with carved scroll legs, either for sale or hire.

A stock of Tents and well-made Cradles always on hand for gold diggers.

WANTED, two French Polishers and a good Cabinetmaker. 1851

GALVANISED IRON BUCKETS FOR THE MINES.
THE undersigned have always on hand a large supply of

GALVANISED IRON BUCKETS,

so well adapted for mining purposes, together with a large assortment of all other mining implements.

E. C. WEEKES AND CO.,
450, George-street,
2122 Near the Post Office

IMPORTERS of CARGOES TEA and SUGAR,
Are reminded that there is room in Unwin's Argyle-street Warehouses, either

BONDED OR FREE,

for several Cargoes, and that the rate of rent is 3d. per ton per week, and the charge for stowing and delivering of sixpence per ton each way, includes the labour of weighing on delivery in all cases where the goods are carted at the expense of the importer.

FOR SPIRITS

Drays are found at the expense of the store, and the bonding charges as advertised—See 1st January, 1852,

HENRY FISHER,
Lessee of Unwin's Bonded and Free Warehouses.
January 10. 860

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, ex Kate, Waterloo, Vimiera, and Osprey—

Bales and cases of slops, grey and white calicoes, shirts, shirtings, vests, trousers, blue serge, and Scotch twill shirts, blankets, &c., &c.
Woolpacks, (9½ to 10 lbs.)
Canvas
Crates of earthenware
Rock salt
Hoop iron (1½ to 2 inches)
Kegs of hurdle and horseshoe nails
Oilman's stores, &c., &c.

HENRY RICHARDS,
589, George-street, opposite *Herald* Office.
January 28. 2390

ON SALE, at M. Birnstingl's, a lot of first-rate Champagne, from the most celebrated manufactory. 2462

FLOUR.—That beautiful and sweet American Flour, per Nightingale, to be had at mill prices by the single cask, or upwards, at

G. HAMILTON'S,
2521 27, Hunter-street.

ON SALE, at the Stores of the undersigned—

Pampanga, Taal, Java, China, and Mauritius sugars; Company's ⅔ pieces, crushed and refined loaf ditto; hyson-skin, Twankay, hyson, imperial, gunpowder, congous, caper, flowery Pekoe, and Souchong teas; Manila and Java coffees; cocoa, Nib's chocolate, and cocoa paste; pint and quart pickles; Colman's 1 lb. and ½ lb. mustards, ditto in 7 lb. and 14 lb. tins; castor and salad oils; ½ pint and pint anchovies; anchovy and bloater paste; Worcester, Kalus', Gensu's, chutney and other celebrated sauces; bottled fruits; French and Spanish olives; calf's foot jelly; ½ pint and pint capers; French plums, in glass jars; Muscatel raisins; Jordan almonds; Barcelona nuts; China preserves; Patras currants; Chesme raisins; mace; cloves; cassia; nutmegs; pimento; carraways; lemon and orange peel; mould, patent, and sperm candles; brown and white Windsor and colonial soap; Colman's starch and blue; Norrie's colonial and American Dutch twist tobacco; (2 and 3 cigars; carbonate soda; cream tartar; tartaric acid; wine and porter corks; Jamaica and Barbadoes ginger; Bermuda and Island arrowroot; alum; pearl barley; oatmeal; Robinson's patent groats; blacklead; Day and Martin's blacking, ABC; Bath bricks; blue-stone; curry paste and powder; candle cotton; Epsom salts; senna leaves; Kent hops; fine flour; Moir's red herrings; York hams; Italian maccaroni and vermicelli; preserved fresh salmon and herrings; assorted jams and jellies; black, white, and Cayenne peppers; Italian juice; tapioca; pearl sago; Patna and Carolina rice; pipes, glass gunpowder; assorted shot; Liverpool fine and coarse salt, St. Ubes and rock salt; washing soda; sardines; split peas; Champion's (24 vinegar; whiting; grocers' and seaming twine; Bengal lines; 3-bushel bags; woolpacks, &c., &c.,

THOMAS TAYLOR,
Wholesale Grocery and Spirit Stores,
456, George-street, two doors south General Post Office, Reiby's Buildings—entrance down the archway. 1024

Immediate attention of Publicans and others at the Diggings, Settlers in the Interior, Shippers, and others, to the consignment

JUST RECEIVED by W. G. Moore, Labor Bazaar, Pitt-street, of 200 dozen superior japanned imitation Rosewood American Chairs, of exceeding strong make,

At £2 11s.

per dozen, in one dozen cases, all packed and fitted, and can be put together with the greatest ease. 2238

RICHARD COWAN has on hand, and will sell—

	£	s.	d.
170 boxes congou tea, (best in the market), weighing 87 lbs. nett, at	3	14	0
200 half chests ditto, weighing 46 lbs. nett	2	2	0
150 half chests hysonskin tea	1	13	0
100 quarter chests ditto	0	13	8

Terms—cash,
or 1½ per cent. in addition, for three months' credit.

Reiby Cottage Stores, three doors south of the Post Office, George-street.
January 28. 2275

BOTTLED ALE AND PORTER.
ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned, in *large or small quantities*—

"Dunbar's" ale and porter, 4 dozen casks
"Byass's" ale, 3 and 4 dozen casks
"Hibbert's" ale and porter, 4 dozen casks
"Harvey's" superior India pale ale

Just landed from the Commodore, in fine condition, 4 dozen casks, at rates much under present prices.

SAMUEL D. GORDON,
1827 3, Bridge-street.

ON SALE at the Stores of the Undersigned, 364, George-street, opposite the Market,

500 Bags of good brown sugar, in strong sown mats, at £14 10s. per ton, cash.

2534 A. REYNOLDS.

FOR SALE, Ten Working Bullocks, yokes, bows, and chains complete. The bullocks are all in excellent condition, and fit to proceed to the mines or elsewhere immediately. Application to be made to

CHARLES COTTRELL,
2376 Penrith.

COLONIAL WINES.
FROM the numerous applications made to Mr. Alexander Flood, of the Caledonian Hotel, for these agreeable summer wines, so particularly suited to the climate, he has been induced to procure a supply from Irrawang and Burnetland, two of the most celebrated vineyards in the colony, to which he calls the attention of those who prefer a light, healthy, refreshing, exhilirating beverage in the shape of wine, to the potent inferior article so generally imported.

Ever on hand a stock of choice foreign wines and spirits, with good accommodation for travellers and their steeds.

Caledonian Hotel, Newcastle,
January 7. 1032

FANCY GOODS.
ON SALE, at the Stores of the Undersigned, Lower Pitt-street, in quantities to suit purchasers:

Invoices of black and fancy silks
Fancy and black silk handkerchiefs, fancy corahs, and spun bandannas
Ladies' silk neck ties, scarfs, handkerchiefs, barege and cashmere shawls, coloured silk habits
French satin and gauze ribbons, all widths
Bonnet ribbons and sash ribbons
Brown and fancy silk Claremont parasols
Muslin and lace collars, habit shirts, lace and blond veils and falls, whisker blonds, illusion nets and quillings, goffered blonds, black laces, and edgings
Soft blond caps, lace and muslin sleeves
Tarlatan muslin robes and coloured Tarlatans
Embroidered muslin robes
Printed Balzarine muslins
7-4 and 7-8 town printed cambrics
Plain and striped Norwich stripes
Printed and striped bareges
Llama cloths, alpacas, and de'laines
Irish linens, and cambric handkerchiefs
Artificial flowers.

Also,
3 cases Christy's broad brim and low crown silk hats
3 ditto ditto ditto drab felt hats.

2538 J. RICKARDS.

GOLD DIGGERS PROCEEDING TO PORT PHILLIP OR THE TURON,
PURCHASE your Supplies at 480, George-street, two doors south of Bank of New South Wales,

Martell's and Hennessy's brandy in hogsheads in or out of bond
Case brandy, case Geneva
Beith, Ross, and Co.'s Campbelltown whiskey
West India strong rum, 12 to 30 O.P.
East India ditto ditto, 20 to 30 O.P.
Sugar by the ton or bag, Java, Manila, Mauritius, or China
Tea, hysonskin or congou, in chests, halves, quarters, or boxes
Bottled ale and porter, Byass and Marzetti's
Wines, single or treble diamond port, sherry and red wine
V. D. Land flour by the bag or ton, and every thing else in the trade

Observe—at REASONABLE prices.

☞ Orders given by post punctually attended to.

HENRY FISHER,
City Depôt, 480, George-street, opposite Old Barracks.
January 23. 2256

CONGOU TEA, best brands, 80s. per chest
Hysonskin ditto, in half-chests, 30s. per half-chest
Ditto ditto, ex Regia, in ditto, 37s. per ditto
Fine roasted Java coffee, 60s. per cwt.
Finest ditto Manila ditto, 70s. ditto
Bright ration sugar, £15 15s. per ton
Finest bleached Jamaica ginger, in 1 cwt. barrels, at £7 per cwt.
Carbonate of soda, 24s. per cwt. by the barrel
Cream tartar and tartaric acid
500 lbs. candlewick, at 11d. per lb.
Coloured demy paper, 10s. per ream
Double ditto ditto, 12s. 6d. ditto
Bag cap, 8s. ditto
Imperial ditto ditto, 15s. ditto
Royal hand, 34 lbs., 8s. 6d. ditto
Batty's quart and pint pickles
Ditto castor and salad oil
Colman's pound and half-pound mustards
Ditto starch and blue
Chesme raisins, in barrels, &c., &c.

On sale at the Australian Grocery, Provision, Wine and Spirit Stores, 452, George-street, Sydney.

JOHN BEAMES (Proprietor).
January 2 228

CHEAP French Red Wine, in hogsheads and quarter casks, on Sale by

D. N. JOUBERT,
10189 589, George-street.

ON SALE, at the Wholesale Grocery and Spirit Stores of THOMAS TAYLOR, Reiby's Buildings, two doors south General Post Office, George-street—entrance down the archway—

Martel's brandy, in wood and bottle
Pale ditto, in 1 dozen cases
Gin, in cases and half cases
Rums, B.P, and E.I, 10 to 30 O.P.
Lownde's old tom, in 1 dozen cases
Champagne, in 1 and 2 dozen cases, very superior
Claret, in 1 dozen cases, ditto
Port wines, single and treble diamond
Sherry ditto, pale and gold
Ale and stout, various brands
Ginger wine, lemon syrups, &c., &c.

January 22. 1905

ON SALE, PRIME PORT FAIRY BEEF.

R. CAMPBELL,
9074 Circular Wharf

ON SALE at the Stores of the undersigned—

Strong rum, 30 O.P., the finest sample in the market
B.P. Rum, 5 to 10 O.P., at low rates
Brandy, Martell's and Hennessy's pale and brown
Geneva, whole and half cases, key brand
Old Tom, *Lowndes'* 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Port and sherry wines, wood and bottle
Marsala, the best in the colony
Strong red wine, equal to diamond port
Claret, Champagne, Sauterne, &c., &c.
Tea, sugar, pickles, mustard, starch
Liverpool and rock salt
10lb. Woolpacks, 3-bushel bags, twine, &c.

SAMUEL D. GORDON,
1828 3, Bridge-street.

THE undersigned, who at present instructs a limited number of day pupils, is desirous of receiving into his family four young gentlemen as boarders.

As his residence is within a few hundred yards of the beach, sea-bathing can be enjoyed daily.

Respectable references will be given and required on application to advertiser, or to the Reverend M. D. Meares, at Wollongong; at Sydney, to Doctor O'Brien, or Doctor Douglass, M.C., Castlereagh-street.

KNOX ELLIS.
Wollongong, January 21. 2008

FOR SALE, at the stores of the undersigned—

Three-bushel bags and woolpacks
Canvas and seaming twine
Brown and white patent shoe threads
White and yellow closing and stitching flax
Shoe bristles and barber's twist
Shoe knives, pincers, hammers, and rasps
Awl blades, awl and pegging hafts
Cut shoe bills and brads
Cut welsh hobs
Shoe rule and emery straps
Patent sash line
Imperial brown, bag cap, and note papers
Best prepared pitch for wax
Iron, liquor, and best Sicily shumac
Curriers' knives, brushes, slickers, &c.]
Cut lath and clasp nails
Straw bonnets, &c.

JAMES SADDINGTON,
2033 Queen's-place.

WARLICH'S PATENT WELSH FUEL, suitable for Russell's Stoves. Now on sale.

GEORGE WEBB.
Circular Wharf. 1648

MERIMBULA STEAM MELTING ESTABLISHMENT.
MR. C. W. BELL begs to inform the Stockholders on Maneroo that the above Establishment will be open to receive Drafts of Stock for Melting on the 1st March next. Charges will be as follow:—

Cattle, per head, ... 9s.
Sheep .... 9d each.
Colonial-made casks .... £2 10s. per ton.

The hides and tongue will be taken at the current market price.

Early application is requested.

Panbula, January 16. 2005

FOR SALE, a first-rate Station, with about 1200 head of well-bred Cattle, situate in the district of Darling Downs. The station cannot be surpassed in its fattening qualities; is extensive, and well watered in the driest season, capable of depasturing three thousand head. Apply to

MR. J. B. RUNDLE,
Queen's-place.
January 13. 1171

Two Freehold Farms of 60 acres, situate at Castle Hill; and 50 acres, district of Parramatta; also, an allotment on the Riley Estate, being the property of the late Mrs. Hannah Walker, of Parramatta, deceased.

TO be disposed of by private contract, all those 60 acres of land, situate in the district of Castle Hill: bounded on the south by James Duff's farm; and on the west by the Castle Hill Road.

Also, 50 acres of land, situate in the district of Parramatta; bounded on the south by Barrow's farm.

Also, an allotment of Land, No. 14 of part of No. 15 of block 5 of the Riley Estate, Woolloomooloo, in the city of Sydney, being a corner allotment at the intersection of Liverpool and Crown streets.

If the above are not disposed of by private contract, they will on an early day be submitted to public competition.

Any further particulars or information may be obtained by applying to Mr. Kay, Red Cow Inn; to Mr. John Single, Penrith; or to Mr. John Smith, Solicitor, O'Connell-street, Sydney. 1064

THE undersigned will advance on WOOL or TALLOW, consigned to their friends, Messrs. Antony Gibbs and Sons, London, or Liverpool.

CRAWLEY AND SMITH.
Campbell's Wharf. 726

THE undersigned will purchase for cash, gold dust, wool, tallow, oil, and whalebone, or, if preferred, will make liberal advances on same consigned to Messrs. Baring, Brothers, and Co., London.

WILLIAM STUART MOUTRY.
Nos. 2 and 3, Moutry's Buildings,
333 Church Hill.

BATHURST GOLD.
THE undersigned will give the highest cash price for any quantity of Gold Dust.

GEORGE A. LLOYD, Auctioneer.
City Mart, 474, George-street, June 27. 1253

GOLD DUST purchased in any quantity, at the highest price, by

CRAWLEY AND SMITH.
Campbell's Wharf. 7365

GOLD.—The undersigned are purchasers of Gold Dust in any quantities.

THACKER AND CO.
January 14. 1258

G O L D   D U S T
purchased by
ASPINWALL AND CHALDER,
2297 Bank Court, King-street.

GOLD.—The undersigned will purchase Gold in any quantity, at the highest market price, or make advances on the same.

13426 R. TOWNS.

GOLD.—The undersigned are purchasers of Gold Dust at the highest price.

R. CAMPBELL, SEN., AND CO.
Bligh-street. 9738

GOLD.—The undersigned are purchasers of Gold Dust, in any quantities, at market rates.

HOW, WALKER, AND CO.,
Circular Quay.
Sydney, January 1. 41

TO GOLD PURCHASERS.
THE undersigned begs to intimate to purchasers of Gold in Sydney that he has commenced business as a Bullion Broker, and will be happy to receive orders from parties who may wish to purchase in the Melbourne market. Commission, one per cent.

References in Melbourne—
W. M. Bell, Esq., Merchant
Messrs. Jackson, Rae, and Co., Merchants.

EDWARD KHULL,
Bullion Broker,
55, Collins-street West.
Melbourne, January 19. 2255

"GOLD AGENCY," MELBOURNE.
STUBBS and Son, General Agents and Auctioneers, Queen-street, Melbourne, beg to offer their services to their old friends in Sydney, for the purchase of Gold in Melbourne.

Any communication respecting the above will be kindly left at Messrs. SHEPPARD AND ALGER'S Office, for Mr. R. FITZ STUBBS, who will be in town until the departure of the Shamrock.

Commission moderate. 2514

BROOKE ALPHONSO JACKSON, son of the late Colonel Gregory Jackson, who came to Sydney in 1833, with Captain William Kennedy, and who was with Messrs. King and Sibley, Darling Downs, in 1843, will hear of something to his advantage by communicating with JOHN BEAMES, Grocer, 452, George-street, Sydney. 147

IF Mr. William Veitch, formerly of Edinburgh, Scotland, thereafter of Pernambuco, Brazil, who arrived from the latter place in Launceston, Van Diemen's Land, in the brig Bootle in 1849, will apply to Messrs. W. Jackson and Co., of Launceston, he will hear of something to his advantage.

January 15. 2379

NOTICE.—Mr. G. F. PICKERING has been appointed the Agent for the circulation of the *Sydney Morning Herald* in the township of Sofala, and the district of the Turon. Any persons desirous of becoming subscribers will be pleased to apply to Mr. Pickering, who will also receive all accounts due in the said district.

KEMP AND FAIRFAX, Proprietors.

NOTICE.
I, THE undersigned, have admitted Mr. Edward Pugh as a partner in my business, as Tailor and Draper, which will henceforth be carried on at 416, George-street, under the style and firm of Smithers and Pugh.

JOHN B. SMITHERS,
Late Henry Hayes and Co.
Sydney, January 1. 2440

£2000 TO LEND.—To lend, the sum of Two Thousand Pounds, to be secured on City Property. Apply to Mr. SAMUEL JONES, Bourke-street, Surry Hills; or Mr. J. E. ELLIOTT, No. 93, Bathurst-street.

January 30. 2483

TEAMS WANTED, to take 10 Tons Machinery to the Works of the Great-Nugget-Vein Quartz Crushing Company, Louisa Creek. Apply to Messrs. R. and E. Tooth, Kent Brewery. 1664

COALS.
WANTED, a small cargo of coals. Application to be made at the offices of the Australasian Sugar Company.

A. ASHDOWN,
427, George-street, Manager.
Sydney, January 20. 1666

WANTED TO PURCHASE from respectable parties, books, linen, guns, pistols, clothing, good furniture, and miscellaneous property of every description.

R. M. LINDSAY,
Kent-street, Hunter River Wharf.

N.B.—A note addressed, parties attended at their own residences. 426

WANTED, Three Assistants:—
A young man who understands the Trade
A Junior hand
A respectable lad as Cashier

DAVID BELL,
2517 Pitt and Market streets.

TO HARNESS-MAKERS.—Wanted, 6 Harness-makers, also, a Foreman of good ability. Wages no objection. Apply to J. KNOX AND SON, Saddlers, Brickfield-hill, Sydney. 2272

WANTED, a respectable middle-aged person as nurse. Apply to MRS. W. WALKER, Cumberland-street. 2390

WANTED, Able and Ordinary Seamen, for the service of the Southern Whale Fishery Company. For particulars apply at the office of the undersigned, Miller's Point.

13312 R. TOWNS.

SERVANT WANTED.—A respectable woman who has been accustomed to children, and can do plain needlework, reference required. Apply to Mrs. Kellie, Pott's Point, Darlinghurst. 2353

WANTED, a Miller. To a thoroughly competent and sober person liberal wages will be given. Apply personally, or if by letter, post-paid, to J. PORTUS, Morpeth Mills.

A Fireman also required. 808

WANTED, a Young Man, in a wholesale Wine and Spirit Store, in the City, he must understand bottling and packing, and be able to give a reference to that effect in Sydney; none others need apply. By letter to W. W., *Herald* Office. 2106

WANTED, a strong active Lad to carry out parcels, and make himself useful. Apply to J. RICKARDS, Lower Pitt-street. 2539

£30 REWARD.—DESCRIPTION.
Large heavy gold chain, cable, Indian
Gold bar chain, with links
Gold brooch, 3 red carbuncles—2 large, 1 small
Gold brooch, large amethyst centre
Gold Cameo brooch, white lady's head on white ground, fine wire border
Silver shawl brooch, a serpent round the pin
Large silver shawl brooch, purple stone in the centre
Very small massive gold ring, with four diamonds

The above were stolen from the dressing case of the undersigned, between eight and half-past eight P.M. on Monday, the 12th instant, and is supposed to have been taken off the premises and deposited with some one.

Notice is therefore hereby given, that the sum of £30 will be paid upon the recovery of the property, and a further sum of £10 upon the conviction of the accessory, or receiver, upon application to the undersigned.

SAMUEL PEEK.
Richmond Villa, January 20. 1703

£2 REWARD.—Stolen or strayed, from Lawn Farm, Castle Hill, near Parramatta, a chesnut horse, about fifteen hands high. He has a white face, and four white feet, silver mane and tail; branded H on the near shoulder. Whoever will deliver the same to John Thorn, at the Fish River; or to Mr. Samuel Jenner, at Bathurst; or to Mr. Richard Harper, Parramatta, will receive the above reward.

JOHN THORN.
January 27. 2455

SUCH AN OPPORTUNITY SELDOM OFFERS.
TO LET, that well-known Inn, the White Hart, at the corner of Clarence-street and Margaret-place, now in the possession of Mr. Thomas Thorn, and doing a good town as well as country trade. It needs no comment.

Persons desirous of availing themselves of such an opportunity should lose no time in embracing it: it being adjacent to the Australasian Flour Company and Phœnix Wharves.

Terms, moderate.

The sole reason of Mr. T. disposing of the above business is, matters of an important nature requires him to leave for England.

Apply to the above-named place.

None but principals attended to. 2388

VERMONT ESTATE.
TO BE LET, the above estate for a term of years, consisting of about 6000 acres, the greater part of which is now let in farms to respectable tenantry.

There is on the estate a good cottage consisting of 2 sitting rooms, 3 bedrooms, with dressing rooms, day and night nursery, servant women's room, pantry, kitchen servant's room, and scullery, stores, &c., &c.

Also a good garden, with plenty of good fruit trees, grape vines, &c., on the banks of the Nepean River.

There is also a good six-stall stable, harness-room, and coach house, 5 loose boxes with high paling yards, cart horse stable with 6 stands, all fitted with manger and cut for feeding.

The estate is only 8 miles from Camden, and 40 from Sydney.

Possession may be had either on the 1st July next, or the 1st January, 1853.

Early application to be made to W. C. WENTWORTH, Esq., Sydney, who will furnish all particulars. 2002

GENERAL NOTICE.
THE Agents of this Journal in various parts of the colony are as follows:—

WESTERN.
Parramatta and Ryde—Mr. Hugh Taylor.
Windsor, Richmond, Wilberforce, Pitt Town, and Portland Head—Mr. Laban White.
Penrith, and St. Mary's, South Creek—Mr. Charles Cottrell.
Hartley, Bowenfells—Messrs. M'Lennan and Rose.
Bathurst, Carcoar, Wellington, and O'Connell Plains—Mr. C. W. Crosker
Mudgee.—Mr. John Dickson.
Sofala, Turon—Mr. G. F. Pickering.

SOUTHERN.
Liverpool—Mr. William Pritchard.
Campbelltown, Camden, Picton, and Appin—Mr. John Brown.
Berrima—Mr. Joseph Levy.
Goulburn, Marulan, and Bungonia—Mr. Robt. Craig.
Queanbeyan—Mr. Stephen Nutter.
Yass—Mr. Thomas Laidlaw.
Gundagai, Albury, &c.—Mr. Robt. Davison.
Melbourne—Messrs. Mortimer and Son.
Port Fairy and Portland Bay—Captain Mills.
Illawarra district—Mr. Hewlett.

NORTHERN.
Maitland, Paterson, Gresford, Hinton, Hexham, Dungog, Newcastle, Morpeth, and Wollombi—Mr. Alexander Dodds.
Raymond Terrace—Mr. John Houlding.
Singleton and Jerry's Plains—Mr. C. J. Crofton.
Muswellbrook—Mr. George Danshire.
Murrurundi, Tamworth, and Armidale—Mr. Alexander Brodie.

THE COAST.
Moreton Bay—Mr. Thomas Dowse.
Port Macquarie and M'Leay River—Mr. H. Tozer.
Clarence River—Mr. William Palmer.
Hobart Town—Mr. Daldy.
Launceston—Captain Thom.
Adelaide—Mr. James S. Clark.
Eden, Pambula, and Bombala, Cooma—Mr. Henry Kesterton.
Mr. William Thomas, 21, Catherine-street, Strand, London.

The agents are furnished with the usual yellow receipts, signed by the proprietors, KEMP AND FAIRFAX, and none others are acknowledged as genuine

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BIRD SEED. BIRD SEED.

JUST Received by the St. George, very fine samples of CANARY, HEMP, and RAPE SEED. Also, a mixed quantity of these, with MAW SEED, and on sale by
C. M. PENNY, Chemist, &c.,
2436 558, George-street.

MARKING INKS. MARKING INKS.

JUST received, ex St. George, a quantity of BOND'S, HOOPER'S, BUTLER'S, and ARNOLD'S MARKING INKS.
C. M. PENNY, Chemist, &c., &c.,
771 558, George-street.

OH! HOW CONVENIENT, exclaim all who try BELL'S WAX VESTAS, just unpacked, and sold by
C. M. PENNY, Chemist, &c.,
2688 558, George-street.

IMPORTANT TO GOLD DIGGERS. —The undersigned has just received by the St. George, a large number of boxes of scales, with weights complete, in most excellent condition, and admirably adapted for weighing gold.
C. M. PENNY,
2630 558, George-street.

BULLIN'S BLISTERING LIQUID.

THE undersigned has just received a quantity of the above direct from the Manufacturers, Messrs. BULLIN and BURT, SURGEONS, &c., 26, Farringdon-street, London.

DIRECTIONS FOR USE.—Clean the part to be blistered, with a soft napkin or handkerchief, then brush it over with the liquor and allow it to dry. In about six hours the blister may be cut and dressed with the usual ointments.

ALSO, JUST RECEIVED, direct from the Manufacturer, — BROWN'S CANTHARIDINE TISSUE. In applying this elegant vesicating tissue, care must be taken that every part adheres, and a folded handkerchief, or linen compressed, placed over it. On children, or very delicate skins, after two or three hours, take off the tissue, and apply the dressing, a bruised cabbage leaf, or a warm poultice, and a perfect blister will then be raised.

Also, just received, LIEUT. JAMES' BLISTERING OINTMENT, for Horses. VETERINARY SURGEONS, FARRIERS, and SETTLERS, &c., can rely on the genuineness of the above, as every label of the ointment is signed by ROBERT JAMES.

N.B.—Directions accompany each pot.
770 C. M. PENNY, 558, George-street.

VILLA SITES, Market Gardens, Railway Locations, Parramatta Road, Newtown, and Cook's River.
Allotments of Land on the Petersham Estate for sale or lease, upon reasonable terms. Apply to Mr. C. Langley, Surveyor, Pitt-street; or at Mr. T. J. Fisher's Chambers, Elizabeth-street North. 213

CATTLE FOR SALE.

1500 HEAD, a mixed Herd of cattle, will be delivered at the Namoi, or Darling Downs, as per arrangement. Apply to
HENRY FERRIS,
291, Pitt-street, Sydney.
January 30. 2583

NOTICE.—CRICKETERS' SQUARE, HYDE PARK.

CONSTABLES have been directed to impound all sheep found grazing in the above Square from this date.
By order of the Trustees.
January 30. 2548

SPRING CART.—Wanted to purchase immediately, a Spring Cart, in good repair, without harness. Address B.W., Entwisle's Hotel, York-street. 2595

OATS—OATS.

WANTED, 5000 (five Thousand) bushels prime White Oats, for which the highest price will be given, delivered at the Produce Stores, 291, Pitt-street, near the Theatre.
HENRY FERRIS.
January 29.
N.B.—Also, 2000 Bushels Maize and other produce. 2581

KING'S SCHOOL, PARRAMATTA. —Wanted, a Classical Assistant. Application to be made to the Rev. R. Forrest, either personally or by letter postpaid. 2591

WANTED, a Nursery Governess, one who can teach the rudiments of French and Music would be preferred. Apply to Mrs. J. L. Innes, Newtown. 2641

TO COACHSMITHS AND WHEELERS.

WANTED, by the Messrs. F. and E. Arthur, Coach Manufacturers, 117, Elizabeth-street South, a Coach Smith, a Vyce-man, and a Wheeler.
Also, two or three Youths, as Apprentices, in the different branches of Coach Manufacturing. 2572

TO CABINET-MAKERS.—Wanted, immediately, four steady Cabinet-makers, who must be good practical hands. The best wages given. Apply to John Hill, jun., Cabinet-maker, Upholsterer and Undertaker, King-street, Sydney. 2569

TO JOURNEYMEN BOOT AND SHOE MAKERS.—Wanted, by the undersigned, six men to make strong kip boots, and four to make kangaroo Cossack boots. Also, two to make women's and children's shoes. Good wages given to competent hands. None others need apply.
Also, wanted a steady boy as apprentice.
JOSEPH PRITCHARD.
No. 7, Bridge-street. 2605

WANTED, a Storekeeper. Apply to David Jones and Co., George and Barrack streets, between 9 and 10 A.M., this morning. 2613

WANTED, for a country store, an active young Man. Apply to Joseph Thompson and Son, 266, Pitt-street. 2618

WANTED, for the Country, a good Miller; also a Fireman, capable of driving a Steam-engine. A good Blacksmith, accustomed to engineering work, likewise required. Apply to John Smith, Sussex-street. 2571

TO QUARRYMEN. — Wanted, to engage two Quarrymen for three months, to proceed to Morpeth. For particulars apply to Smith, Brothers, and Co., Sussex-street.

WANTED, two Evening Waiters, a Cook, and Laundress, and an active Lad, to make himself generally useful. Apply at the Victoria Hotel. 2543

WANTED, a respectable person, to keep house for a single gentleman, and attend to a little boy four years old. Apply from 9 to 4, this day and Monday next, at No. 4, Trenchard Terrace, Palmer-street, Riley Estate, off William-street. 2590

WANTED, a Woman Cook, a Laundress, a Housemaid, and a Nursery-maid. Apply to Mrs. Broughton, at Bradley, on the Glenmore Road. 2630

WANTED, a Servant of all work; also, a Nurse Girl. Apply to Mrs. F. Bradley, Brunswick House, Pitt-street. 2632

WANTED, a female General House Servant, of good character. Apply to Mrs. A. Moses, Bridge-street. 2558

WANTED, a Coachman and Cook, a married couple preferred; the requisite qualifications indispensable. Apply to Mrs. Ramsay, Lyons'-terrace, between eight and eleven, in the morning. 2267

GROOM WANTED. — Wanted, a man to take charge of a Horse and Phaeton, who can produce a good character from his last place. Apply to Mr. Maxwell, Court of Requests Office; or at M'Leay-street, Darlinghurst. 2557

WANTED, a man to look after a horse and gig, and to make himself useful. Apply to Mr. Lingard, Macquarie-place, near the Circular Wharf. 2596

WANTED, a Man Servant, who has been accustomed to wait at table in a gentleman's family. Apply at the residence of Mr. Campbell, George-street North. 2566

WANTED, two strong active young men, as indoor porters. None but steady men who are not afraid of work, need apply. Wages 17s. 6d. per week, with board and lodging. Apply to Charles Newton, 315, Pitt-street. 2633

WANTED, by a Lady, experienced in tuition, and possessing a thorough knowledge of the English and French languages, with Music, and the other branches of a substantial education, a situation as Resident Governess, in a family of respectability. References given and required. For further particulars address O. Y., by letter, post paid, Herald Office. 2602

NOTICE.

CAUTION.—TWENTY POUNDS REWARD.

I, WILLIAM BLACKMAN, of Mudgee, in the colony of New South Wales, having purchased from the undermentioned persons all their Cattle in the District of Bligh and elsewhere, in the said colony, do hereby caution the public in general not to purchase, receive, or in any way possess themselves of the undermentioned cattle, now my property, and I hereby offer a reward of TWENTY POUNDS to any person giving such information as may lead to the conviction of any person or persons who may steal, receive, or unlawfully brand any such cattle, or their increase from this date.

All cattle branded JH, formerly Mr. James Hull's, of Turnhill, in the district of Bligh, and elsewhere. Also,

All those cattle, formerly the property of Mr. John Sutcliffe, branded IS on rump, IS No. 8, on ribs, together with other brands, now running at Turnbull, in the district of Bligh and elsewhere. Also,

All those cattle, formerly the property of Mr. John Campigne, branded IC on the shoulder, off side, running at Bulhorn, on the Merriwa Creek, in the district of Bligh, and elsewhere. Also,

All those cattle, formerly the property of Mr. Robert Smith, sold by due course of law on his behalf to Mr. John Blackstone, who resold to the above named Mr. William Blackman, branded BI T under, and now running at Nugal, the station of Mr. John Blackman, in the district of Bligh, and elsewhere. Also,

All cattle branded MO on rump, and increase, whether branded or not, formerly the property of Mr. Michael O'Brien, but now my property, and in the care of Isaack Kemp, on the Merri Merri Creek, in the district of Bligh. Also,

All horses my property, branded EC, and other brands, now running on the Bulwer River.

Mudgee, January 22nd, 1852. 627

FIVE POUNDS REWARD. — Whereas, last night the stable of the undersigned in Durham-street, was feloniously broken open, and a bay Horse, with black
WP
points, switch tail, branded A1 on the near shoulder, the hair off the near fore leg after a blister, stolen therefrom. The above reward is offered for the recovery of the said Horse, well known as Joe Payne's Pony.
TIMOTHY HURLEY.
Bathurst, January 27. 2540

TWO POUNDS will be paid by the undersigned to any person finding the half of a Fifty Pound Union Bank note, (No. 769), the above was lost in the flood of Sunday evening last, at Lucky Point, Turon River; payment having been stopped, parties are cautioned not to accept the same.
MORRIS CASTLE,
2567 Pitt-street, Sydney.

LOST, a Bay Horse, branded BS near shoulder.
Stolen or strayed from 291, Pitt-street, near Theatre, a Bay Gig Horse, black points, about 15½ hands, branded on neck and near shoulder BS, had on a saddle and bridle, has a switch tail, and slight collar mark, about 5 or 6 years old. Any one returning the horse to the above address will be rewarded.
2580 HENRY FERRIS.

NORTH SHORE.—To Let, with immediate possession, Brisbane House, North Shore. Apply to James Milson. 816

TO LET, a House in Victoria Terrace, Miller's Point, now occupied by A. Brierley, Esq., who is about to proceed to Europe. Enquire of G. Talbot, Miller's Point. 2332

BOTANY VIEW.

TO LET, this delightful residence—half an hour's ride from Sydney, commands a view of Botany Bay and the ocean. The cottage is new, has eight rooms with 33 acres of fine garden land fenced in. The garden is enclosed by a paling fence.
Water abundant, of the purest kind.
N.B. The cottage is partly furnished, which may be taken at a valuation. 2582

SALES BY AUCTION.

DRAUGHT ALE.

A small parcel of 15 Hogsheads for sale without reserve.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD is instructed to sell by auction, at the Stores of Messrs. Gilchrist and Alexander, Lyons-buildings, George-street, THIS DAY, Saturday, at eleven o'clock,
15 Hogsheads Ale.
Terms at sale. 2631

GUNNY BAGS, HEMP TWINE, JUTE TWINE, Shoe Brushes, Gin, Whips, &c. Just landed.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD is instructed to sell by auction, at the City Mart, on WEDNESDAY next, at eleven o'clock,
10 bales gunny bags
20 ditto hemp twine
15 ditto Jute twine
6 cases shoe brushes, assorted
15 ditto gin, each 4 gallons
1 case whips.
Terms at sale. 2532

SURPLUS STORES.
Now landing from the ship William and Mary.

MR. GEORGE A. LLOYD is instructed to sell by auction, on Campbell's Wharf, on MONDAY next, the 2nd February, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned surplus stores, landed from the ship William and Mary.
Split peas, cocoa nibs, oatmeal, pepper, preserved potatoes, rice, raisins, pickles, mustard, suet, treacle, salt, preserved meats and soups, arrowroot, sago, tapioca, medicine chest, water closets, sheet lead, lead pipe, filterers, stoves, mops, brushes, lamps, &c.
Terms, cash. 2491

HORSES.
Draught Mare.
Gigs, Carriage Harness, &c.

MR. BURT will sell by auction, at Stewart's Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock,
Cyrus, a very handsome Cap-a-pie entire
Cleanthe, a grey mare, by Greysteel, out of Haidee (imported)
Newmarket, a bay gelding by Gil Blas
Toby, a capital cob
Punch, a powerful phaeton horse (very quiet)
Garry, a very useful hack
5 well bred broken-in horses from Goulburn
4 Illawarra horses
4 cart ditto
50 other ditto; and
A magnificent draft mare, 17 hands high
Also,
2 Second hand Stanhope gigs
Set carriage harness
Several saddles, &c., &c. 2587

CAP-A-PIE ENTIRE.

MR. BURT has received instructions to sell by Auction, at the Horse Bazaar, 208, Pitt-street, THIS DAY, at 11 o'clock, "Cyrus," a very handsome entire, by Cap-a-pie, out of Calypso, by Dover, g. dam, Camilla by Trumpet, g. g. dam Chloris, by Tom.
Cyrus is a dark bay with black points, 7 years old, a capital hack, a sure foal getter, and was bred in the Glendon Stud. 2586

SYDNEY PROPERTY.
EXETER-STREET, ELIZABETH-STREET.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY, the 2nd February, at 11 o'clock,
SIX excellent brick-built Cottages, in Exeter-street, Elizabeth-street, let to respectable tenants.
These Cottages were built by Mr. William Wallis, of the very best materials, and are now in excellent repair. To parties wishing to invest in Sydney property, this is certainly a rare opportunity, as property of this description must certainly rise considerably in value within a very few months.
A copy of the Conditions of Sale, Title, and all particulars, can be obtained at the Rooms of the Auctioneer.
Terms at sale. 1655

SUPERIOR RICE.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY next, the 2nd February, at half-past 10 o'clock, precisely,
Without any reserve,
150 Bags fine East India Rice.
Terms at sale. 2519

SUPERB PIANOFORTES,
Without reserve.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY next, February 2, at 12 o'clock,
Two very superior rosewood Piccolo Pianofortes
Two ditto ditto Semi-Cottage
Two ditto ditto Cabinet
One ditto ditto mahogany Piccolo, Collard and Collard
One Grand Square Piano, by Chatter and Hollis; it is described as, "6¾ octave, rosewood, extra size, double round cornered, metallic spring plate, and very highly finished, with all the new improvements."
This is a magnificent instrument, and imported to order, at a cost of 100 guineas, but in consequence of the family for whom it was imported being about to leave the colony, it will positively be sold to the highest bidder.
The instruments are now on view.
Terms at sale. 2488

MONDAY, 2nd February.
IMPORTANT UNRESERVED SALE OF SYDNEY AND MAITLAND PROPERTIES.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from the Executors of the late Mr. Jacob Hinchcliffe to bring to unreserved sale, at his Rooms, on MONDAY, 2nd February, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The undermentioned Properties:—

LOT 1
Consists of an excellent brick-built HOUSE, the residence of the late Mr. Hinchcliffe, at the corner of Goulburn and Sussex streets.
This lot, from its excellent situation and large frontage to both streets (viz., Goulburn-street, 41 feet, and Sussex-street, 80 feet), is peculiarly adapted for a first-rate public-house, and would, at a very little outlay, be readily let for £150 per annum. There are four large good rooms on the ground floor, also kitchen, stable, coach-house, and a large yard.

LOT 2.—CHIPPENDALE.
An excellent COTTAGE, with large garden and outhouses, at Chippendale, near to Eveleigh House. This property has a frontage of about 80 feet to Somerset-place, and overlooks a large beautiful green. There is sufficient ground for at least six good cottages.

LOT 3. BOTANY ROAD.
This is a large corner allotment, close to the Botany toll bar; it has an extensive frontage to the Botany road and Botany street. There is only one small cottage erected on it, but there is ample room for at least twelve good houses. In the grant it is described as lots 1 and 2 on Wentworth's plan.

LOT 4, MAITLAND.
An excellent house and store in the flourishing town of Maitland, known as Anderson's Produce Store. This property cost the late Mr. Hinchcliffe upwards of five hundred pounds a very few years ago, and is now considerably improved.

LOT 5, PATRICK'S PLAINS.
One acre in the district of Maitland, described as all that piece or parcel of land, being part of an original Grant to John Grills, bounded on the South by Parley's land, six rods; on the North, Grill's land, twenty-six rods, twenty links; and on the West, by the occupation road, six rods; containing by estimation one acre more or less.
The whole of the above properties are unencumbered, and the titles good.
Particulars of title may be had from Messrs. Want, Solicitors, Pitt-street.
Terms—cash. 1220

SUPERIOR HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, Handsome Carriage and Harness, Single and Double Harness, Carpets, &c.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions from
MR. CHRISTOPHER NEWTON
To sell by auction, at his Residence, THE RETREAT, on TUESDAY, 3rd February, at eleven o'clock,
NEWTOWN,
(Between the residence of F. Wilson, Esq., and R. M. Robey, Esq.)
The whole of his superior Furniture, Carriage, Harness, Horses, &c.
In consequence of Mr. Newton's immediate departure for Europe.

THE DRAWING-ROOM
Furniture consists of loo table, lounge, horsehair chairs, French clock, tapestry carpet, rug, fender and irons.

DINING ROOM.
Sofa, chairs, table, chiffonier, carpet and rug, fender and irons.

BEDROOM.
Large four-post bedstead, palliasse and hair mattress, dressing-table and glass, washstand, chest drawers, wardrobe, bedsteps, chairs, carpet, rug, fender, irons, &c.

DRESSING-ROOM,
Patent shower bath, iron bedstead, chest of drawers, washstand, dressing table, glass, and carpet.

KITCHEN.
Table, chairs, cooking utensils, a patent Gravely, fenders, &c.

At 12 o'clock precisely
THE CARRIAGE and HORSES will be put up. The carriage is almost new and exceedingly good. The horses are an excellent match, and accustomed to single and double harness. The harness is also very superior, the whole forming as gentlemanly a turn-out as any in town.
One superior saddle horse
Saddles, bridles, and stable utensils
Terms—cash.
N.B.—The above is a correct list, and none of the articles will be sold previous to the sale. 2520

MONDAY, the 9th February, at 11 o'clock.
BY ORDER OF THE MORTGAGEES.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON will sell by auction, at his rooms, on MONDAY, the 9th February, at eleven o'clock,
A Mixed Herd of 1200 Head of Cattle, more or less, branded MD on the off ribs, MD conjoined on the off side, and JT on the off hip, and now running and depasturing at a station on the Barwan, known as "Bunnandown," or Macdonald's station, under the superintendence of one Thomas Gwellin, Together with the right, title, and interest of one William James Macdonald of, in, and to a moiety of such station whereon such cattle are running, and as the same are respectively described in the indenture of mortgage from the said William James Macdonald to the said mortgagees, of date the 30th day of June, 1851.
Terms at sale. 2634

A 1 INVESTMENT.
A superior brick-built House, on the Old South Head Road, next door but one to Dr. Grant.

MR. CHARLES NEWTON has received instructions to sell by auction, at his Rooms, on MONDAY next, the 2nd February, at 11 o'clock,
A very superior brick-built House, on the Old South Head Road, at present occupied by the owner, Mr. Pearce. The House is exceedingly well built, and very roomy and commodious; there is a large shop and parlour, and kitchen on the ground floor, and five sitting and bed rooms on the first floor. There is also a good large yard, and out-houses at the rear.
The title is good.
Terms—Cash. 2356

13 VICTORIA, CAP. 17.
In Accordance with the Pawnbrokers' Act.

M. ALEXANDER MOORE will sell by auction, at the Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, on WEDNESDAY, February 4, at 11 o'clock,
The undermentioned Unredeemed Pledges, pawned with Mr. W. G. Moore on the dates specified as under:—
1851.
Feb. 12—Violin
April 5—Book
15—Lady's saddle
19—Dress
May 10—3 dresses and parasol
21—Violin
22—2 violins
24—Oil painting
27—Gold watch 821, Albert chain, and silver snuff-box
June 10—Violin
14—Box, containing ladies' wearing apparel and sundries
24—Surgical instruments
25—Shawl
July 4—Coat
9—Lamp, 2 shades, scarf, 2 spoons, chair, and 43 books
Remnant of lining
14—Horse-hair mattress
2 Rings, pair earrings, locket, and stone
15—Lot of charts
18—2 coats, cloak, vest, sash, and pair epaulettes
26—2 coats
Aug. 1—6 dozen knives and forks
Quadrant
2—2 coats, trousers and 4 handkerchiefs
5—4 books
6—Coat and pair trousers
2 miniatures and petticoat
9—Silver brooch
11—Sword
12—Chest of carpenter's tools
14 coats
Sword
Saddle, bridle, and saddle cloth
13—Clock
14—Chest of tools
21—Quadrant
25—Coat
Hat
30—Book and lamp
Sept. 1—Remnant of carpet
Hair mattress
10 books
Coat
Remnant of Saxony, pair boots, quilt, and remnant of print
2—10 books
Brooch and cross
2 rings, and nipple glass
Boy's saddle
Pair trousers, 2 chemises, petticoat, and sheet
3—Coat, vest, and trousers
Watch, 871
Pair trousers, dress, blanket, 2 night-gowns, and chemise
4—Coat and ring
Gold watch, 7588, guard, hook, eye-glass, and key
13 oil paintings and engravings, vase, bust, flute, and guitar
Pair trousers
Remnant of print, dress, and sundries
2 dresses, 2 handkerchiefs, parasol, and shawl
5—Coat, 3 vests, and pair trousers
2 shawls
6—4 vests
8—Watch, 1006
Ring
9—Remnant of balzorine
Pair trousers, pair shoes, and 5 handkerchiefs
Gun, 2 rings, seal, and eye-glass
Tweed coat
Polka, shawl, cap, small painting, and jacket
10—Gold watch, 2 seals, 2 keys, brooch, pair ear-rings, and 2 rings
2 watches, 6703 and 8951
Gold watch
Saw, shawl, and dress
Dress
Watch, 4014
2 coats, 2 vests, and 2 pair trousers
Pair breeches, shawl, and 2 pair drawers
12—Lever watch, 2510
2 pair boots
Coat, pair sheets, dress, pair shoes, and remnant print
13—Cornopean
Dress and visite
2 vests, telescope, and remnant muslin
15—Gold watch, ring, studs, &c.
Gun
Trousers, vest, brooch, tablecloth, and blouse
16—Pair boots
Accordeon
Gold watch
Pillow, jacket, vest, shawl, and frock
17—2 polkas, vest, dress, 2 petticoats, and veil
18—Coat, vest, and trousers
Watch, 5612, and guard
2 robes, scarf, and brooch
Guard and brooch
19—French Horn
Watch, 220
Visite
Pair trousers
10 books, counterpane, and shawl
20—Remnant of Saxony
Chest of tools
Accordeon
Feather-bed
Riding habit
2 books, belt, and coat
Dress
3 visites and 2 dresses
Bible, 2 shirts, 2 rings, dress, and pair sheets
22—Dress
4 frocks and brooch
Shirt, handerchiefs, pair trousers, and bonnet
23—Coat, vest, pair trousers, and shirt
2 petticoats, pair stays, 2 coats, and pair trousers
24—Bundle of wearing apparel
Dress
Watch, 1886
Geneva watch, 2868
58 bags of sugar
Coat, visite, pair spectacles, and book
25—Pair trousers
Coat
6 pictures and glass
Remnant of de laine, garden shears, shawl
26—Ring
Coat
Pair sheets, chemise, vest, shawl, and visite
27—Pair trousers
Lever watch, 2256, Cooper
7 books, 4 toddy ladles, and draught board
Pair boots, tape measure, ring, and key
29—Pair sheets, remnant of de laine, frock, pair blankets, and sheet
30—Coat, vest, blouse, and handkerchief
Shawl and 2 dresses
Quadrant, carpet-bag, dress, and scarf
Also,—
All pledges of 5s. and under.
Terms cash. 2523

TO BLACKSMITHS AND OTHERS.

MR. ALEXANDER MOORE will sell, on MONDAY, February 2nd, at Mr. W. G. Moore's, Labour Bazaar, Pitt-street, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of Blacksmith's Tools, comprising
1 Large sized pair of bellows
1 Ditto ditto anvil
1 Set of screwing tackle
Hammers, pincers, and tongs
Small sailer's bellows
And
1 Turning lathe
Terms—cash. 2623

AUCTION SALES OF GOLD.

IN consequence of the Law Officers of the Crown having given it as their opinion that gold sold at auction is not exempted from the duty of half per cent. (from which colonial produce generally is free), the undersigned will be *compelled* to make that addition to his charges on future sales; it is, however, expected that the charge will ultimately be remitted, in which case the amount will be returned to the parties selling.
JOHN GODFREY COHEN,
Auctioneer.
480, George-street. 2429

MR. H. A. GRAVES will sell by auction, THIS MORNING, at half-past 10 o'clock, on the premises of Mr. Wm. Bloomfield, sen., Paddington, near the Paddington Hotel; late of that place, and now at Molong,
The whole of the Household Furniture and effects.
Terms, cash. 2577

MR. GEORGE PICKERING will sell by auction, THIS DAY, at his Rooms, King-street, at 11 o'clock,
Household furniture, comprising—chest of drawers, bedsteads, chairs, tables, crockery-ware, ewers and basins, set of jugs, plates, glass, carpeting, hats, scented soap, hair brooms, eight-day clock, silver watches, jewellery, case books, colonial cheese, damaged ink, cask limejuice, violin, boots and shoes, mosquito curtains, new and second-hand clothing, and sundries. 2579

MR. GEORGE PICKERING has received instructions to sell by auction, on the premises, York-street, near Market-street, on MONDAY, February 2, at 11 o'clock,
A quantity of excellent household furniture, comprising—4 chests of drawers, bedsteads, feather beds and bedding, chairs, dining and bed-room tables, chiffoniers, wash stands, pier glass, oil paintings, engravings, portable brass bedsteads, sofas, glassware, kitchen utensils, and sundries.
Terms, cash. 2578

SATURDAY'S SALE.

MR. ARMSTRONG, V.S., will sell, THIS DAY, at 10 o'clock,
12 Horses from Mount Dromedary, by thoroughbred horses, out of improved Cleveland mares; well broken in to saddle.
Mr. Armstrong begs to remind gentlemen of a small lot he sold from the same stud about three years since, two or three of which were purchased by Mr. Sharp, of Hunter-street, and have since been the admiration of Sydney.
Also,
The splendid coaching stallion
FASHION,
by the A. A. Company's imported horse Fashion, out of one of the A. A. Company's best blood mares; he stands 16 hands high, is a rich bay with black points, and possesses both strength and beauty.
After which
A digger's turn-out, consisting of
2 Cart horses, of which a trial will be given
2 Sets of leading harness
1 Set of shaft harness
1 Dray, and very good
1 Rope and keg
1 Tent 12 x 12, with poles complete
1 Pack saddle
The whole of the above articles are nearly new, and of the best description. 2619

HORSES.

MR. ARMSTRONG, V.S., will sell on MONDAY next, at 11 o'clock,
16 Horses, from the Lachlan. They are 4 and 5 years old, by Mr. Icely's celebrated imported horse Operator. There are in the lot two pairs of very handsome bay carriage horses, standing about 15 hands 2 inches high, and the whole have remarkably handsome fore hands, and have plenty of power.
After which.
About thirty Horses for various purposes. 2620

MONDAY, 2nd February.
SALE OF GUNPOWDER,
Under the Act of the Legislative Council, 15 Victoria, No. 10.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (Successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons), have received instructions to sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, 2nd February, at 11 o'clock, precisely,
Certain GUNPOWDER, deposited by Merchants and other persons, in Her Majesty's Magazine at Goat Island, upon which five years' arrears of rent is due.
The defective and worm eaten state of many of the barrels in which this gunpowder was imported, rendering it necessary for the safety of the magazine to start the gunpowder into secure barrels, with copper hoops, the property of Government, the purchasers of the gunpowder so started will be expected to pay the cost price of the barrels, in addition to the price they may bid for the gunpowder, as follows:—
Whole barrels, each, 18s. 9½d.
Half barrels, each, 9s. 8½d.

☞ The gunpowder sold under this act must be exported from the Colony within one month from the day of sale, and any quantity which shall not be exported within the time above prescribed, will be liable to be destroyed, in like manner as if the same had not been sold, and any sums paid therefor, will be forfeited.

. Samples of the gunpowder may be seen at the mart of the auctioneers, and information relative to the description of the packages at the Ordnance Office, Sydney, at the Magazine, Goat Island, and at the mart of the auctioneers. 2156

MONDAY, 2nd February.
TO FREEMASONS AND OTHERS.
MASONIC REGALIA.
Just landed.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, 2nd February, at 11 o'clock precisely,
The following MASONIC REGALIA, just arrived, in excellent condition,
3 Royal arch principal aprons, with sashes and medals
6 ditto ditto companions, ditto ditto ditto
7 rolls ditto ditto ribbon for aprons, 112½ yards
1 ditto ditto ditto sash ribbon, 20½ ditto
1 ditto ribbon for masters' aprons, 18 yards
12 ditto 4½ in. ditto collars
31 yards blue and crimson ribbon
5 rolls ditto ditto
1 pair gold bullion
1 ditto silver ditto
9 masters' aprons
7 lamb skins
A tracing board for the arch degree.
Terms at sale. 2606

PARRAMATTA.

MR. JOHN HAMILTON will sell by auction, on MONDAY, the 2nd February, at 11 o'clock, by order of the Trustees of the Congregational Chapel, situate in Ross-street, Parramatta, on the Ground,
The present building as it now stands—the materials are sound and may be converted to any building purposes; the said building must be removed before the 17th of February, 1852, and will be at the risk of the purchaser from the fall of the hammer.
N.B.—The purchaser may have a fresh lease for the term of three years on the same terms as the Trustees, should he require the building to remain.
Terms—Cash. 2589

SATURDAY, 31st instant.
BYASS' PORTER, EAST INDIA MADEIRA, Sandeman's Port, Claret, Case Brandy, Sherry, Champagne, &c. Soap and Tobacco.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons), will sell by auction, at their Mart, THIS DAY, Saturday, 31st instant, at 11 o'clock precisely,
Byass' porter, in 3 dozen casks
East India Madeira, in 1 and 3 dozen cases
Sandeman's port, in 1, 2, and 3 dozen cases
Goldschmidt claret, in 1 and 3 ditto
10 cases brandy
3 quarter-casks sherry
2 hogsheads sherry
Colonial tobacco, in kegs
1 ton colonial soap
10 Dozen bottled ale and porter
4 Cases, each 6 dozen, sherry pints, very superior
1 Case champagne, 3 dozen
2 Tubs fish.
Terms at sale. 2537

MONDAY, 2nd February.
Stag and Buck-handle Pocket Knives
Best Polished Stag ditto
Sperm Candles
Alphabetical Toy Plates

PURKIS AND LAMBERT (successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons), will sell by auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on MONDAY, 2nd February, at 11 o'clock, precisely,
15 dozen 1 and 2 blade stag and buck handle pocket knives
3½ gross Alphabetical and Grand Exhibition toy plates
15 boxes patent sperm candles.
Terms—cash. 2607

WEDNESDAY, FEBRUARY 4.
THREE VALUABLE BUILDING ALLOTMENTS, Nos. 13, 31, and 32, at Gipps Town, Five Dock, Parramatta Road, opposite Ashfield.
A choice piece of Ground at the junction of the Parramatta and Great North Road, with water frontage to the Iron Cove Bridge Creek.
And
A Valuable Piece of Land (Lot 3) at Garland Town, in the County of St. Vincent.

PURKIS AND LAMBERT, (Successors to the late Mr. Samuel Lyons) have been favoured with instructions to dispose of these VALUABLE PROPERTIES by public auction, at their Mart, 451, George-street, on WEDNESDAY, February 4, at 12 o'clock precisely,

Lot 13.
GIPPS TOWN, FIVE DOCK, PARRAMATTA ROAD.
Described as bounded on the south by the Parramatta Road 100 feet; on the west by a line north 294 feet; on the north by a line east 100 feet; and on the east by a line south 300 feet to the Parramatta Road aforesaid, being Lot 13 according to a plan exhibited at the sale thereof on 3rd July, 1840.

Lots 31 and 32.
GIPPS TOWN, FIVE DOCK, PARRAMATTA ROAD.
Bounded on the north by Queen's Road, 200 feet; on the east by a line south 250 feet; on the south by a line west 200 feet, and on the west by a line north 250 feet to the Queen's Road aforesaid.
An extensive piece of ground at the junction of the Parramatta and Great North Roads, at Iron Cove Bridge, close to the above allotments, and fronting the creek, fenced in. Further particulars of which will be given in a future advertisement.

Lot 3.
GARLAND TOWN, IN THE COUNTY OF ST. VINCENT.
All that parcel of land, situate in Garland Town, in the county of St. Vincent, containing 14 acres and 3 roods, bounded on the east by Lot 2 (commencing at Ernest-street continued), bearing south 15 chains, little more or less to high water mark of Marevya Harbour; on the south by that line of high water mark to Lot 4; on the west by Lot 4 bearing north 17 chains, little more or less to Ernest-street continued; and on the north by that street bearing east 9 chains 50 links, to the commencing point.

☞ These choice selections of land are strongly recommended to the notice of parties desirous of possessing a good investment. Now is the time to purchase to advantage, for in a few months the vast addition to the population, and increased demand for land, will greatly augment the value of property like the above.
Terms at sale.
. A plan of the Gipps Town Allotments is on view at the Auctioneers' Rooms. 2608

THE VALUABLE LIBRARY OF THE LATE BUTE STUART, ESQ., M.D.
By Order of the present Proprietor,

MR. T. S. MORT has received instructions to sell by public auction, at his Rooms, George-street, on MONDAY, the 2nd February, at 11 o'clock,
The whole of the valuable Library, comprising—
Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine, Andral's Clinique Medicale, Christison on Poisons, Cooper's Dictionary of Practical Surgery, Good's Study of Medicine, 5 vols., Mackenzie on Diseases of the Eye, Liston's Elements of Surgery, 3 vols., Gregory's Theory and Practice of Medicine, Lizar's Anatomical Plates, Liston's Operative Surgery, Macaulay's Dictionary of Medicine, Davies on the Lungs and Heart, Cullen's First Series of Practice, 4 vols, Munro's Anatomy, 3 vols., Thomson's System of Chemistry, 4 vols., Wilson's Pharmacopœia, Turton's Medical Glossary, Cuvier's Regne Animal, 5 vols., Jones' North American Indians, Witherness' British Plants, 4 vols., British Essayist, 40 vols., Bacon's Works, Gibbons' Rome, Rollin's Ancient History, Shakespeare's Works, Byron's Works, Hume's, Smollet's, and Scott's History of England, Waverley Novels, &c., &c.
Also,
A valuable collection of Surgical Instruments, for all purposes.
Terms at sale.
Catalogues are in course of preparation. 1736

PARRAMATTA.

S. PHILLIPS respectfully tenders his sincere thanks to his numerous patrons in Parramatta and its vicinity, for the many favours received during a residence of sixteen years, and begs to recommend to their notice MR. J. F. STAFF, as his successor, feeling assured that goods entrusted to his care for sale by auction, will meet with his best attention.
January 28. 2546

PARRAMATTA.

MR. J. F. STAFF (successor to Mr. S. Phillips), has received instructions to sell by auction, at the residence of the late W. Williams, Esq., Aird-street, on WEDNESDAY next, the 4th February, at 11 o'clock, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, consisting of—
Sofas, horsehair and cane chairs, pedestal lamp, dining and loo tables, fourpost and tent bedsteads, mattresses, feather beds, pillows, &c., washstands, fenders and fire-irons, handsome easy chair, chests of drawers, cut glass secretary, and glass book case, case of birds, dressers and shelves, dish covers, culinary utensils, crockeryware, cart and harness. Also—
A handsome gig and harness, double and single barrel guns, a variety of books, and other articles too numerous to particularise.
The Furniture, &c., may be seen the day prior to the sale. 2545

THE "SYDNEY MORNING HERALD" is published every morning (Sundays excepted); and the Quarters end the 31st March, 30th June, 30th September, and 31st December; at which periods *only* can subscribers decline by giving notice, and paying the amount due to the end of the current quarter.

ADVERTISEMENTS must specify on the face of them the number of times they are intended to be inserted, or they will be continued till countermanded, and charged to the party. No advertisements can be withdrawn after Four o'clock P.M., but new ones will be received until Nine o'clock in the Evening. No verbal communications can be attended to, and all letters must be prepaid, or they will not be taken in.

SYDNEY PRICE CURRENT

Article	Description	£ s. d.
BEER, &c.		£
Ale..	Allsop's No. 3 hhd.	No
	Bass's „ „	„
	Other brands, ...	„
	Byass's, doz.	„
	Marzetti's, „	„
	Dunbar's, „	„
	Other brands	„
Porter..	Guinness', „	„
	Byass's „	„
	Marzetti's, „	„
	Dunbar's, „	„
	Other brands	„
	Taylor's, hhd.	„
	Truman's, „	„
	Other brands	„
SPIRITS, &c.		
Brandy,	Hennessy's, drk. gal.	0 5
	Martel's, „ ..5s. 9d. to	0 6
	„ pale	0 5
Geneva	(Dutch pf.) 14 to 16 u.p. 11s. to	12
Rum...	B.P. 10 o.p..... 2s. 9d. to	0 3
	E.I., 30 o.p..... 2s. 9d. to	0 3
Whiskey,	11 o. p.	Dull
WINES, &c.		
Champagne,	dozen, ...	1 15
Claret....	„	1 0
Marsala..	Ingham's, pipe	17 0
	Woodhouse's „ .... „	17 0
Port	dozen	1 10
	Hunt's ◇ gallon..4s. 6d. to	0 5
	Sandeman's, „ ... 4s. 6d. to	0 5
Sherry	.... 4s. to	0 5
„	.... 26s. to	1 10
Tarragona	.... gallon, 2s. 3d.	0 2
Teneriffe	.... „ 2s. 3d. to	0 2
FRUITS, &c.		
Almonds,	Jordan .... lb.	0 1
Apples...	Dried .... 3d. to	0 0
Figs	Eleme	0 0
Currants,	Patras .... 3d. to	0 0
Fruit	Bottled .. doz ... 11s to	0 12
Nuts ...	Barcelona lb. ...... 4d. to	0 0
Raisins..	Muscatels „ ...... 4d. to	0 0
	Eleme .... „	0 0
METALS, &c.		
Copper	Sheathing nails, lb.	Dull.
„	„ plates, „	„
Iron ...	Bar & bolt cwt. (dull) 5s. to	0 5
	Boiler plates, „ 11s. to	0 12
	Hoops, sizes, „	0 10
	Nailrod	0
	Pigs, No. 1. Scotch	4 10
Lead..	Pipe	24 0
	Sheet .... £20 to	22
Sheathing metal	Muntz's, lb.	Dull.
Tin, Block	.... „ 10d. to	0 1
	Plates, charcoal IC, box / „ „ IX. „ / „ „ IXX. „	£2 5s. to 2
Zinc...	Rolled ......ton	£28 to 30 0
OILS, PAINTS, &c.		
Oil	Black, ton	24
	Butts, Gordon's	2
	Castor, E.I., quarts, ...	0 1
	Cocoanut ... ton £22 to	23 0
	Linseed boil, gal. 4s. 3d. to	0 4
	„ raw, „ ..4s. 3d. to	0 4
	Olive, in jars	0 7
	„ pints dozen	0 10
	Sperm ...... ton n.r	65 0
Paints..	Black	Nominal.
	Green	„
	Red	„
	White	„
	Yellow	„
Pitch ..	Stockholm	1 5 0
Rosin..	America ...... barrel	0 16
Tar	Stockholm .... „	1 6
Turps	English, drums, gal. 3s 6d to	0 4
Varnish.	Noble and Roll's Invoice ...	Nominal
Whiting,	in casks, ton	2 10
EASTERN PRODUCE.		
Arrowroot,	Manila	56 0
Cigars	Manila 2s, M .. 2s. 9d. to	2 10 0
	„ 3s, „	2 1
Coffee ..	Java ...... cwt.	3 0
	Manila ...... „	2 6
Cordage.	Coir .... ton	25 0 0
	„ warps „	„
	Manila .... „	50 0
Pepper..	Black	0
Pimento.	.... cwt.	2 2 0
Rice	Java ...... per cwt.	0 5
	Patna, bag	0 16
Sago	Pearl ...... cwt	1 8
Sugar ..	China, brown ton	16 0
	„ white „	21 0
	Java, brown „	20 0
	„ white „	25 0 0
	Manila pampanga 17s 6d. to	0 18
	Taal, „ ...... 17s. 6d. to	0 18
	Zebu, „ ...... 16s. 0d. to	0 17
Tea	Congou, chest ...... £4 to	4 10
	Hysonskin .... £3 to	3 11
SUNDRIES.		
Anchors,	sizes .... cwt, 32s. to	2 2
Bags	3 bushel, hemp.... 12s. to	0 14
	„ tow	0 0
	„ Gunnies .. 5d. to	0 0
Barley	V. D. Land	0 0
Beef....	Colonial Irving's	3 10
Blue....	Colman's, cwt. No 1	4 15 0
Candles,	Sperm, lb. ....1s. 10d. to	0 2
	Stearine. ...... 1s. 1d½ to	0 1
Canvas..	Scotch bd. No. 1, yd.	0 1
Cheese	English ...... lb.	0 1
	Colonial ...... „	0 0
Cordage	English, Frost's, ton	40 0
Epsom Salts	.... „	0 10
Fish,	Herrings, red, tins, doz 2s, 0d. to	0 2
	„ white ½ bar	1 1
Flax	New Zealand, ton	0 0
Flour ..	V.D.L., firsts	14 0 0
	Colonial	14 0 0
Ginger..	Bleached W.I. cwt. £ to	7 0 0
	Brown „ „ £3 4s. to	4 4 0
	„ E.I. „ „	2 2 0
Glass	Crown, box ...... 14s. to	0 16 0
Hams..	York, lb.	None.
Hops ..	East Kent .... 10d. to	0 1
Isinglass,	book .... 4s. to	0 5
Liquorice,	.... 11d. to	0 1
Mustards,	lbs., dozen Colman's	0 14
	½s „	0 8
Nails,	Ewbank's patent, cwt / Horse / Hurdle / Spikes	Dull.
Nitre ...	E.I.	1 5 0
Oakum.	Pressed	1 8 0
Oars ..	Ash ...... foot	0 0
Oatmeal.	Colonial ...... cwt	1 4 0
Oats ...	V. D. Land .. bushel	0 0 0
Pearl Barley	...... cwt	1 4
Peas....	Split .... bushel	0 7
Pickles .	Pints, dozen ...... 9s. to	0 10
	Quarts „ ...... 12s. to	0 14 0
Pipes ..	Sm. bowls.. gross	0 1
Pork....	Irish ...... barrel	3 0
	Colonial ... „	0 0
Quicksilver	....	Dull.
Salt	Course Liverpool	3 0
	Fine stoved	6 0
	Rock .... £3 5s. to	3 10
	St. Ubes	Nominal.
Skins ..	Kangaroo doz.	Wanted.
Slates ..	Countess „ M	7 10
	Duchess ...... „ £11 to	12 0 0
Soap ..	Colonial ton ...... £20 to	23 0 0
	Liverpool ...... „	None.
Soda Ash,	53 ℔ ct.	0 12 0
	Carbon, cwt.	1 4
	Crystals, „ .... 8s. to	0 9 0
Starch.	Colman's & Leacher's	0 0
	Colonial	0 0 0
Sugar ..	Pieces, No. 1. col. ton, ...	25 0
	Refined „ „	42 0 0
	„ for export......	40 0
Timber..	Battens, 9 x 3 foot 4d. to	0 0
Tobacco,	Barret's, lb., bond, to	0 2
	„ Kerr's „ „	0 2 0
	Keg.... „ .... 1s. 6d. to	0 1
Tumblers,	Cut, Prince's pattern, ...	0 5
	Moulded	0 5
Twine..	Seaming	0 1
	Shop .... doz.	1 0
Vinegar.	Burnett's, gallon.. 1s. 6d. to	0 1
	Champion's „ .. 1s. 6d. to	0 1
Whale-line,	English, ton	Dull.
	Manila, „	60 0
Wheat,	V. D. Land, bushel 6s. 6d. to	0 5
Wool-bagging,	27 in., yard	0 0
Wool-lashing,	New Zealand	22 0
Woolpacks,	9½lb. to 10 lb.	Nominal.

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